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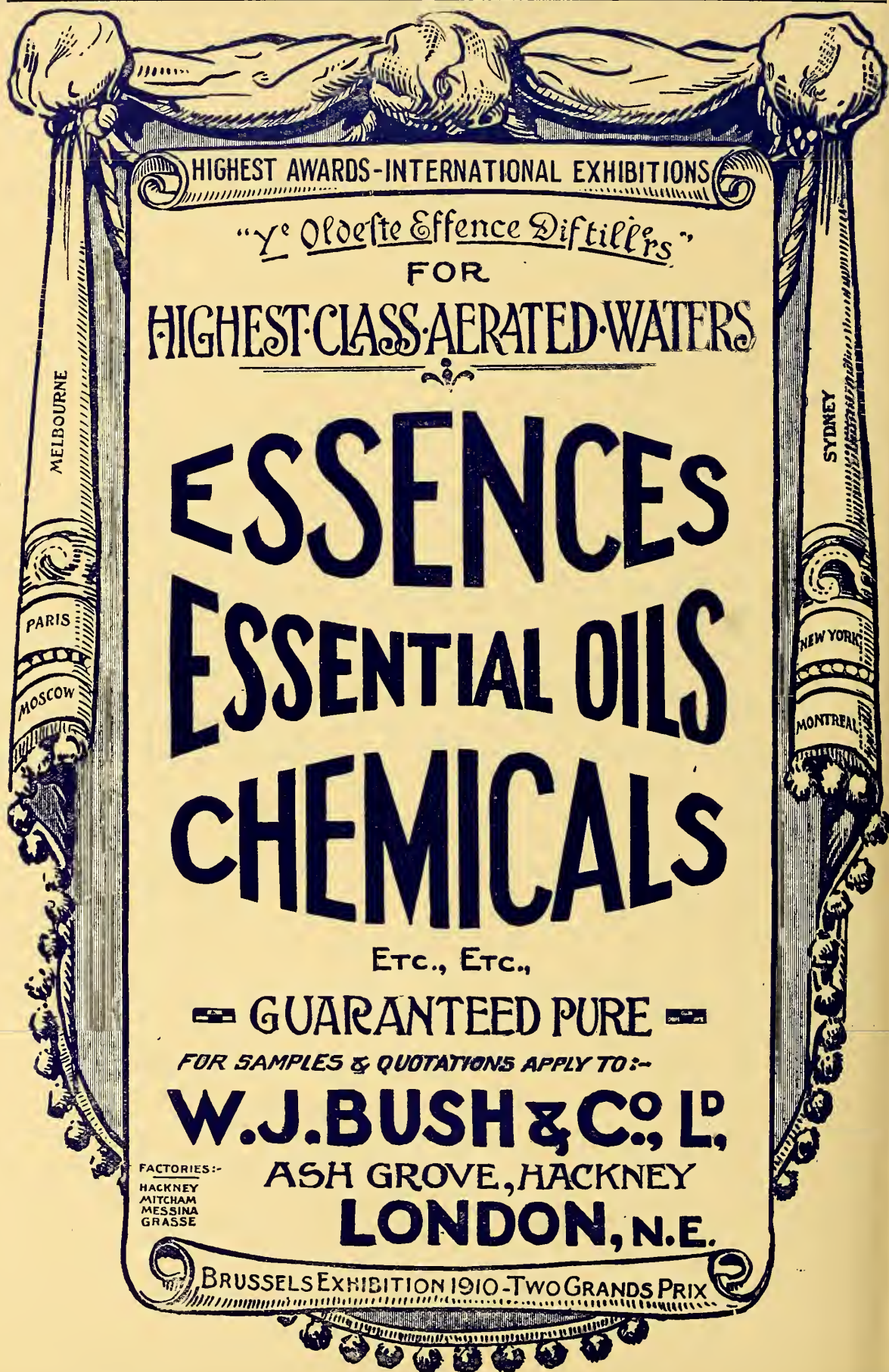
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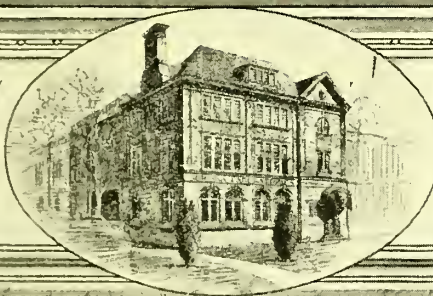
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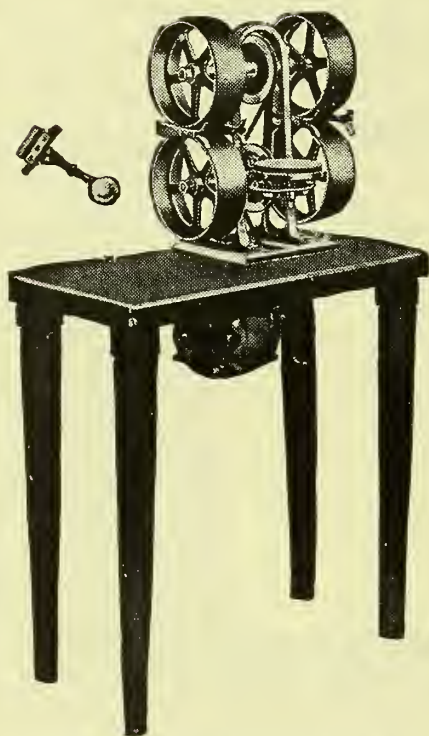
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Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Counter Adjuncts Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	Deodorants Beecham, T. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T. J., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolsman, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son & Sons Odol Chemical Works Parke, Davis & Co. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Cotton Wool Plant Tatham, Wm., Ltd.	Deodorants Beecham, T. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T. J., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolsman, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son & Sons Odol Chemical Works Parke, Davis & Co. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Coumarin Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works	Deodorants Beecham, T. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T. J., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolsman, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son & Sons Odol Chemical Works Parke, Davis & Co. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Counter Adjuncts Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	Deodorants Beecham, T. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T. J., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolsman, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son & Sons Odol Chemical Works Parke, Davis & Co. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Cotton Wool Plant Tatham, Wm., Ltd.	Deodorants Beecham, T. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T. J., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolsman, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son & Sons Odol Chemical Works Parke, Davis & Co. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Artificial Limbs Ferris, J. & E. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons	Camphor Alliance Drug & Chemical Co. Howards & Sons, Ltd. Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.	Chalk, Precipitated Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. Mumford, G. S., & Sons Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. Sturge, John & E., Ltd.	Coumarin Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works	Deodorants Beecham, T. Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd. Berliner, Arthur Blackie, Robert Calvert, F. C., & Co. Christy, T. J., & Co. Cook, E., & Co., Ltd. Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. Euery, Ltd. Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd. Kolsman, Inc. McKesson & Robbins Maw, S., Son &

Diethylbarbituric Acid

Madoery, Hearn

Digestive Products

Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Druggists' Sundries

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd.
Brytelle Manfr. Co.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hovenen, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Longcroft, H. M.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Queleh, H. C., & Co.,
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Swales, Thomas
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Wattelmach, O.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Drugs, Crude

Burke, Shamp & Co.
Gathergood & Exor.
Goodall Backhouse & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.

Earthenware Jars, &c.

Fulham Pottery and Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.

Eau de Cologne

Barnett's Perfumery, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Evans, F. & Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Yardley & Co., Ltd.

Educational Institutions

Rath West of England College
Birmingham and Midland
College
British Optical Institute
College, Preceptors
ELT's College
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
School of Pharmacy
Westminster College

Effervescent Preps.

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Bristol Myers Co.
British Drug Houses Ltd., The
Cupul, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.

Elastic Hosiery

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Electrical Novelties

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Tokalon, Ltd.
Ward & Goldstone
Wright, Archd., J., Ltd.

Emery and Cloth

Oakley, J., & Sons, Ltd.

Emetine Salts

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Emulsifiers

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Boothroyd, H. T., & Co.
Wilkinson, S. W., Ltd.

Emulsions, C.I.O., &c.

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Browning, Wm., & Co.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Wyleys, Ltd.

Enamelled Hospital Requisites

Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.

Endolytic Tubes

Fletcher Fletcher & Co., Ltd.

Enemas

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

Epsom Salts

Blythe, Wm., & Co., Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mar & Baker, Ltd.

Essences, Sol. and Fruit

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
London Essence Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.

Ethers

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Duncal, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

Eucalyptus Oil

Allan, A. E.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.

Evaporators

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Extract of Herbs

Newhall & Mason

Extractions (Medicinal)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Gathergood & Exor.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W. & Son, Ltd.

Factory, &c., Sites

Great Western Railway

Feeding Bottles

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Samson, Henry
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.

Filling Machines

Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Robert's Pat. Filling Mach Co.

Flycatchers

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, Jno. H., & Co.
Tunbridge & Wright

Foods, Invalid, &c.

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
British Milk Products Co., Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Frame Food Co.
Hart, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Hobbs's Malted Milk Co.
Lorimer, John
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Nume, Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.
Sister Laura's Infant Food Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Ward, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Foot Appliances

Scholl Manfr. Co., Ltd.

Fruit Drink

McGlashan, D.

Fuller's Earth

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Fumigators

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Glauber Salts

Blythe, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

Glycerin

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Glycerophosphates

Reitmeier & Co.

Grease Paints

G. C. Syndicate, Ltd.

Grease Remover

Perkin & Co., Ltd.

Grinders, Drug, &c.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.

Gripe Water

Woodward, W., Ltd.

Gums

Pink, F., & Co.

Hair Dyes

Kidon, W. M., & Co.

Hair Preparations

Alexander, L.
Anzora Perfumery Co.
Blackie, Robert
Dearborn Ltd.
Edwards "Harlene" Co.
Harrison, G. W.
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Roberts, Aureoline
Sangers
Tokalon Ltd.

Hand Carts, Trucks, &c.

Crewe & Co.

Hat Cleaners

Christy, Thos., & Co.
Miner's Chemical Co.
Senior, Alfred, & Co.

Hat Dyes

Whitaker & Co.

Herbs

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Reitmeier & Co.

Homœopathic Medicines

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

Horse Remedies

Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.

Hot Air Douches

Ward & Goldstone

Hotels

Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

Hot Water Bottles

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.
Galen Manfr. Co., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Tomkins, J., Ltd.
Toogood, William, Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Hydrogen Peroxide

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Hypophosphites

May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Ink, Dichroic

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Ink Powder

Webster, T., & Co.

Insecticides

Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Insect Powder

Keating, Thomas
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.

Iodides

Morson, T., & Son

Iodine

Burrighs Wellcome & Co.

Lard

Ewen, J., & Sons

Lavender Oil

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Lavender Water

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Lead Salts

Blythe, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

Ligatures

Seabury & Johnson

Lime Juice and Cordial

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

Linseed, Crushed, &c.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Lints

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Liquorice Juice

Apollo
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Droguerick & Huilleries Anver-
soises, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Solazzi

Lithia Salts

British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Loofahs

Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.
Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas

Lozenges

Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Denbigh, Jules, & Co.
Guest, Thos.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Machinery, Pharmacal

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

Magnesia and Preps.

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Co. Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Jennings, Thos.
Phillips, Chas. H., Chem. Co.
Tokalon Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.
Wigglesworth & Co.

Malt Extract and Preps.

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.
Calder, James, & Co., Ltd.
Corlynn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Pascall, James, Ltd.
Smith, T. J., & Nephew, Ltd.

Manganates and Permanganates

Blythe, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

Marking Ink

John Bond ("Crystal Palace")

Measures, Graduated

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Meat Extracts

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bovril, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Tooth's Extract of Meat Co.

Medical Coils

Ward & Goldstone

Mercurials

Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.

Metal Clips

Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.

Methylated Spirit

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Freston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd. [Co., Ltd.]
Riddell & Smith
Thornley, Samuel, Ltd.

Milk Sugar

Hollandsche Melksuikerfabrik

Mineral Waters

Chavall, Ltd.
Cheltenham Natural Water Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.

Mixers and Sifters

Gardner, Wm., & Sons (Glos.) Ltd.

Motor Carriers, Vans, &c.

Tilling, Thomas, Ltd.

Mustard Seed Oil

Johnson, J. H. & S.

Naphthalene

Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd.

Night Lights

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Oils, Essential

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott, Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
London Essence Co.
Lueders, George, & Co.
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Oils, Minerals, Fatty, &c.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Ointments

Blackie, Robert
Burgess, E.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Olive Oil Soap

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Optical Goods

Darton, F., & Co.
Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd.
Raphael's, Ltd.
Standard Optical Co.

Optical Tuition

British Optical Institute, Ltd.
College of Optics
Spectacle Makers Company

Orange and Quinine Wine

Idris & Co., Ltd.
Miller, A., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Organo-Therapeutic Preps.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Otto Rose (Synth.)

Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Givaudan, L.
Kerfoot, Thos., & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Otto Rose (French)

Gattefosse et Fils

Oxygen Baths

Wright & Co.

Packed Goods

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Corlynn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Cupul, Ltd.
Davies, Sons, & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Harker, C. R., Stagg & Morgan
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Sangers
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

Palatinoids

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

Paper

Sutley & Silverlock, Ltd.

Paper Handkerchiefs

Powell, J. T., & Co.

Paraffinum Liquidum

Browning, Wm., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.
Stern Sonnenborn Oil Co., Ltd.

Pastilles

Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Kerfoot, Thomas, & Co.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Patent Agents

Barker, R. W.
Ravorth, John E.

Peppermint Oils

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Dodge & Olcott, Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Perfume Materials

Bonaventura, F., & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Givaudan, L.
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lueders, George, &

Razors London, E., & Sons, Ltd. Land, W. P. Right, Archd. J., Ltd.	Shampoo Powders Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.	Spectacles Darton, F., & Co. Maw, S., Son & Sons Nitsche & Gunther Optical Co., Ltd.	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. Seabury & Johnson Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Thermogene Co., Ltd. Van Horn & Sawtell Vernon & Co., Ltd. Warne, W., & Co., Ltd. Ward, Vincent Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.	Tin Box Makers Briton Ferry Canister Co., Ltd. Goodall, Backhouse & Co. Liverpool Tin Canister Co., Ltd. Shirley Bros., Ltd.	Veterinary Remedies Chesebrough Manfg. Co. Christy, Thos., & Co. Day & Sons (Crewe) Dennis, John W. Edwards, W., & Son Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd. Senior, Alf., & Co. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd. Wyleys, Ltd.
Sanatogen Essence Powder, &c. Amer-Marshall, Ltd.	Shares McAdam & Tuckniss	Spermaceti Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.	Suspensory Bandages Bailey, W. H., & Sons	Tin Salts Blythe, Wm., & Co., Ltd.	Vinegar Grimble & Co.
Resins and Resinoids Ayton, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Mason, T., & Son Mason, W., & Son, Ltd. Mth, T. & H., Ltd.	Shop Fittings Ayton-Graham, Ltd. Cook, George Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. Edmonds, A., & Co., Ltd. Farley & Co. Grant, D. Harris & Sheldon, Ltd. Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons Mills, H. Parnall & Sons Ruddock & Co. Sangers	Spices (Ground) Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. Goodall, Backhouse & Co.	Syphons Parnett & Foster Camwall, Ltd. Idris & Co., Ltd. Pure Aeration Supply, Ltd. Sharman's Pat. Syphon Co., Ltd.	Tobacco Singleton & Cole, Ltd.	Water Glass Barclay & Sons, Ltd. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Respirators Amer & Co.	Soap-making Plant Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.	Spirit of Wine Burrough, J., Ltd. Cudde, James, & Co., Ltd. Preston's Liverpool Distillery Co., Ltd.	Syringes Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.	Toilet Paper Ayton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co. Ford, Shapland & Co. Townsend, J., & Sons	Water Still Brown & Sons Stokes, F. J., Machine
Rubber Goods Inner, Arthur Kuge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. Maw, S., Son & Sons Mth, W., & Co., Ltd.	Shoulder Straps Wood, Vincent	Sprays Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. Christy, Thos., & Co. Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd. Marvel Company Maw, S., Son & Sons Parke, Davis & Co. Sangers Toogood, Wm., Ltd.	Syrups, Medicinal Fellows' Med. Mfg. Co. Sinalco Co.	Trade Marks Agents Barker, R. W. Ford, Shapland & Co. Raworth, John E.	Waxes Boehm F., Ltd. Price's Pat. Candle Co.
Rubber Stamps Mth, C. D.	Signs, Electric, &c. Universal Sign Works	Sprinkler Corks Betts & Co., Ltd. Brooks, Peel & Co.	Tablet Machinery Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd. Thompson & Capper, Ltd. Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.	Trusses Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd. Haywood, J. H., Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons Sangers Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd. Wood, Vincent Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.	Waters, Concentrated Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.
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SUPPLIES OF VARIOUS

PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Whilst the purchase prices have been largely increased since the outbreak of war, quotations will be found reasonable under present conditions.

Enquiries are invited for the following:—

ACETANILID
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QUININE & QUININE SALTS

Fully answering requirements
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CINCHONA LERGERIANA.



Exquisite Perfumes
are prepared from
"DISTOL" OTTOS
TRADE MARK
at a cost of
5/3 per pint

Simplicity itself!—Just add $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Distol to 1 pint S.V.R. and you produce a 10/6 perfume at half price. That is all there is to do, and the perfume greatly improves with age. (Where S.V.R. is obtainable duty free the cost of the finished perfume is 1/3 per pint plus the price of spirit.)

Distol Ottos make Perfumery your most profitable line, and show 200% to 300% profit.

Distols are of uniform strength (2 drs. to 1 pt.), and are supplied in 1 oz. bottles only at the uniform price of 5/- per oz., subject, post free.

Distol Ottos are at present supplied in the following range of odours, but fresh titles are being added at frequent intervals:

CARNATION, HELIOTROPE, GIROFLE, LILAC, ORIENTAL, HONEYSUCKLE, LILY of JAPAN, OPOPONAX, ROSE (Red or White), LILY of the VALLEY, SWEET PEA, VIOLET (English, Neapolitan or Sweet Parma, Parma, White and Wood), JOCKEY CLUB, ORCHID, NARCISSUS, NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK, TREFLE, HIGHLAND HEATHER, PASSION FLOWER (a Novelty).

A Chemist, re-ordering Distols, writes:—

"I beg to congratulate you on your new production. Their quality is exceptional. They are such a convenience, I don't remember ever seeing any preparation which pleased me so."

Write for sample tubes of your best selling odours made from Distol Ottos (for comparison with your present stock) to the Sole Manufacturers:—

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO.,
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
And BARDSLEY HOUSE, LONDON, England.

Est'd 1757

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OUR
"M.I."
ENEMAS
15/- DOZEN

(SEE "NOTES & NEWS")

Maw's

No. 160

S. MAW, SON & SONS
7 to 12, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.



Page.

NOV. 7, 1914

SWIMMING
BELTS
FOR
SAILORS

(SEE "NOTES & NEWS")

EAR & NOSE SYRINGES : SPECIAL VALUE

Here is the Ear and Nose Syringe to meet the demand for a low-priced pattern.

Pharmacists who have seen it agree with us that it is a Syringe of extraordinary RETAILS value. The rubber AT 6d. or 8d. ball is of best English make, and is fitted with a good vulcanite nose mount. We originally intended this line to compete



with the foreign-made Syringe that has been on the market and sold at the same price. We do not wish to sell this pattern in place of our regular stock (fig. 1502 in Catalogue), which is, of course, superior in quality, but simply as a competitive line which retails at 6d. or 8d.

PRICE
4/6
DOZEN
(SUBJECT)

We emphatically recommend this Syringe as a sound selling line.

A new brand of excellent quality is our Pure Transparent Soap. Each tablet weighs full 3½ oz., and is daintily wrapped. The price is 2/3 per dozen tablets. Another good soap noted for its healing properties is our Ichthyol and Boracic brand. Price as usual—12/6 per dozen boxes, each containing 3 tablets.

NOTES & NEWS

One of those necessary little additions to the Pharmacy will be found in our Aldersgate Gummed Tape Machine. Our leaflet, "Parcels without String," tells Pharmacists all about this little labour-saving device, and contains actual samples of the gummed tape supplied for use in the machine, which is priced at 7/6.

Our endeavours to aid our customers to capture trade created by needs of the moment is well illustrated by the introduction of Active-Service Foot Powder, in sprinkler tins. Last week's "Maw's Page" gave full details of this attractively put up preparation. Price 22/- per gross. Tins retail at 3d. each.

Fifteen shillings per dozen is the low price we are asking for our "M.I." Enema. We have several gross on hand. These have to be cleared to make room for our latest varieties. The "M.I." Enema is of black rubber, put up complete in box with vaginal pipe and shield. At the price it represents good value. Usual discount, of course.

The success of our new Sterilisable Enema ("Parex" regd. Brand) is beyond all doubt. Its stout glass fittings and beautiful red rubber bulb and tube, together with the handsome enamelled tin, have won universal admiration. This British-made enema is sterilisable in its entirety. Price 32/- dozen, usual discount.

The arrival of cold nights has brought our "Bungalow" Foot Warmers to the front again. They are now supplied with either stoneware or brass screw stopper. "Bungalow" prices are as follows: Per dozen, 2 pt. 14/-, 3 pt. 16/-, 4 pt. 20/-. Order No. 192/S, Reg. No. 568,529. Red imitation seal covers for same, 8/6, 9/6, and 10/6 per dozen.

EVERY PARAGRAPH IS OF INTEREST TO EVERY PHARMACIST

Arm slings are much in demand just now, where a light and not too obtrusive support is required. Maw's "Minn" Sling (Reg. No. 589,179) may be recommended. It is made in black or white silk, and is equally suitable for the hand, wrist, forearm or arm. There are no troublesome knots at the neck, and it is always the correct length. Price 4/3 each.

Since the unfortunate sinking of British warships we have received several orders from our customers for Swimming Belts, to be sent to naval men. We illustrate one on page 498 of our Catalogue. It is made in two sizes. Prices, 8/6 and 10/6 each. Merely inflated before use. Made of indiarubber, and strongly seamed. A line to bring to the notice of customers who have friends or relations on the high seas.

TELEPHONE (4 LINES)
LONDON WALL 3230
TELEGRAMS & CABLES
"ELEVEN, LONDON"
CODE ABC (4" & 5" EDN)

Khaki Crown

Are You Ready

Gosnell's Big Campaign to help the Red Cross Society

HERE ARE THE CHIEF FEATURES of this unique and interesting plan :—

1. On all Gosnell lines will be affixed a Khaki Crown Stamp value a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d.—on articles costing 1/- and under, a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp; more than 1/-, a 1d. stamp. (Stamps supplied for Gosnell articles at present in stock on receipt of particulars with date of invoice).
2. All children of Great Britain and the Empire will be invited to collect these stamps and to send them to us.
3. Each month we will send to the British Red Cross Society 1/- for every shillingsworth of stamps received, sending this money with the actual names of the children concerned, as their own subscriptions.
4. Every child who sends a shillingsworth is registered as a "Khaki Crown Crusader" and is given a badge of membership, with further inducements to collect our Khaki Crown Subscription Stamps for the British Red Cross Society.

As an immediate result of these arrangements thousands of British boys and girls will urge their parents to buy Gosnell lines, so as to secure the stamps and become Khaki Crown Crusaders—it is easy to see that chemists will be among the first to benefit.

John Gosnell & Co. Ltd.

Crusaders for them ?

Will mean immediate and persistent Sales for YOU

GOSNELL'S KHAKI CROWN CRUSADE will have a splendid inauguration on Thursday next. A striking advertisement on the **Whole Front Page "Daily Mail" Nov. 12** will announce the Crusade, and create *instant*, widespread interest, Other effective means will also be used to draw attention to this Patriotic Plan.

A good proof copy of the "Daily Mail" Whole-page Advertisement is being sent to chemists. By showing this in your window you will link up your shop with the "Crusade." Make good display of Gosnell lines and you will yet further assure yourself a *full share of the local trade*.

To enable chemists to cope with the increased demand *instantly*, assorted parcels are being supplied, as per list below, at the total wholesale net price of £3 os. 10d. for usual cash terms at 30 days.

ASSORTED PARCEL.		Our Inv.		Selling		Pro.	
	No.	Cost.	s. d.	Cost.	s. d.	Price	s. d.
Half-do. Society Eau de Cologne ...	106	10/-	5 0	1 0	6 0		
" ditto	107	20/-	10 0	2 0	12 0		
" Real Old English Lavender	115	13/6	6 9	1 6	9 0		
Qtr.-do. ditto	116	26/-	6 6	2 9	8 3		
Half-do. Cherry Blossom Perfume ...	15	18/-	9 0	1 10	11 0		
Qtr. doz. Cherry Tooth Paste ...	414	13/6	3 4½	1 3	3 9		
" ditto	414½	9/-	2 3	0 10	2 6		
Half-do. ditto	411	5/-	2 6	0 6	3 0		
" ditto	412	9/-	4 6	10	5 0		
" Cherry Blossom Soap	583	4/6	2 3	1 3	2 6		
" ditto (Mild)	534	4/6	2 3	1 3	2 6		
" Famera Soap	570	4/6	2 3	1 3	2 6		
" Society Cologne Soap	558	4/6	2 3	1 3	2 6		
" Shaving Sticks	598	7/6	3 9	0 10	5 0		
" C.B. Talcum Powder	348	5/6	2 9	0 9	4 6		
" C.B. Toilet Powder	373	4/6	2 3	0 5	2 6		
		£3 7 7½					
Discount 10%		6 9½					
		£3 0 10					
Profit 35½%		1 1 8					
		£4 2 6		£4 2 6			

Order at least one parcel instantly, with request for copy of "Daily Mail" Advertisement if not already received. From your wholesaler or direct from

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Catheters and Bougies, in Black or Brown Gum, and Finest Silk Web. Specula, Rectal and Oesophageal Instruments.
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NO EXTRA STOCK.

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NO TROUBLE.

HANDSOME PROFIT.

Why not add to your income without trouble and without extra stock? There must be many among your customers who, known to you, wear an **ARTIFICIAL LIMB** or other **APPLIANCE**. Advise them to come to us. We are makers of the highest class of Limbs and Appliances, and no time or effort is spared to make each case a success. Simply send us a card to say that you have mentioned our name to Mr. or Mrs. —, of —, or send their name and address, and we will forward them a catalogue. In either case, should business result, we credit you with a substantial commission from 10 to 25% according to the nature of instrument supplied, and a cheque is sent on the 1st of the month following. We should be pleased to supply you with catalogues, in English, French, or German, for distribution, and give any information you may require.

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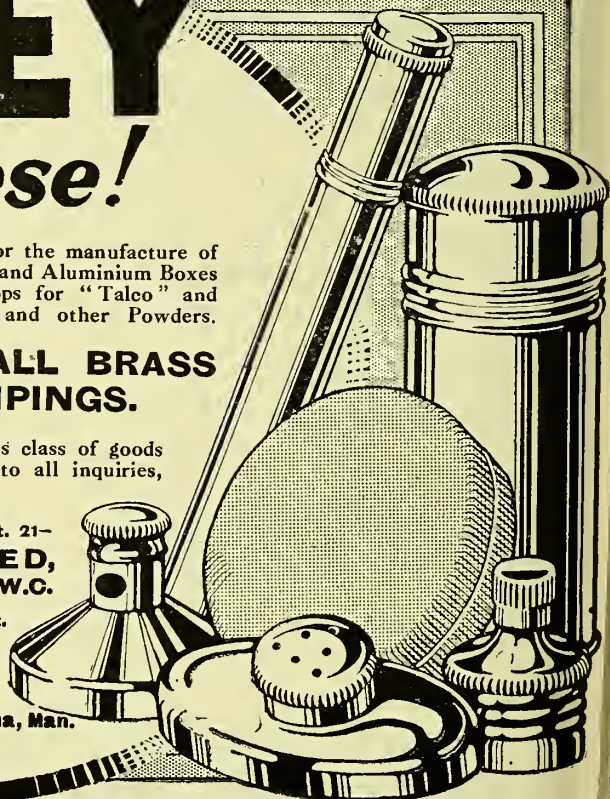
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SELLING PRICE 4d. per tab. or 10½d. per box.
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SELLING PRICE 9d. per stick.
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SELLING PRICE ... 4d. per tin.
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LIBERAL
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SELLING PRICE ... 7½d. per pot.
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EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD. SOAPMAKERS TO H.M. THE KING, **BOW, LONDON, E.**

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Manufactured in Great Britain.

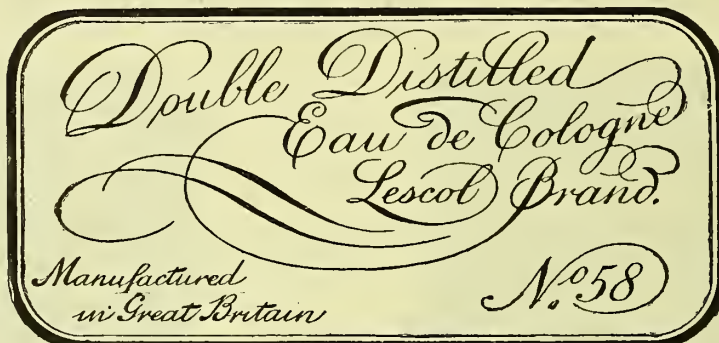
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	Per doz.
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IN
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	Per doz.
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	Per doz.
4 oz. ...	12/6
½ pint ...	17/-
1 „ ...	29/2
Quart ...	52/9

Very acceptable and necessary Presents for the Sick.

THE LESCOL PERFUMERY CO.,

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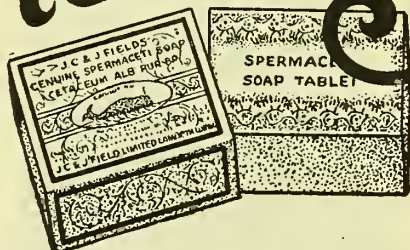
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*An Excellent White Skin Soap
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SELLING AT 4^D PER TABLET

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Shows an excellent profit.

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There is also a “FREE SAMPLE SCHEME” in connection.

Manufacturers of “MIGNONETTE,” “LILY CREAM,” “SAVON aux FLEURS,” and other Brands of TOILET SOAPS, showing **TRADE PROFITS** of from 28% to 40%.

We make a speciality of the preparation of CHEMISTS' PROPRIETARY LINES, and cordially invite applications for SAMPLES and PRICES. Price List on application.

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Up-to-date Novelties for modern floral odours are

<u>Cyclosia</u>	As indispensable as Jonone in modern perfume laboratories.
<u>Lilafleur</u>	The most delightful and refreshing Lilac odours ever produced.
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EAU DE COLOGNE

We have pleasure in reminding you of this excellent production.



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is DISTILLED IN ENGLAND

Please note the following prices:—

DOUBLE DISTILLED. SINGLE DISTILLED

Size	Price	Size	Price
1 oz.	5/2	1 oz.	4/6
2 oz.	8/-	2 oz.	6/9
4 oz.	15 10	4 oz.	12/3
Half-pint Wickers	28/-	Half-pint Wickers	22/6
One do. do.	50/-	One do. do.	40/-
One quart do.	90/-	One quart do.	75/-

CORBYN'S NATURAL PERFUMES

packed in elegant presentation cases, attractive bottles or bulk.

Your inquiries are invited with regard to Christmas Stock.

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PRICE'S TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY

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Toilet Soaps in
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Floral Extractions,
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OVER 100% PROFIT!
ENSURED & PROTECTED (P.A.T.A.)
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One solution, nine shades.

A first-class article with an excellent demand, created entirely on its own merits, and carrying a first-class profit.

Size.	Minimum retail.	Minimum wholesale.	
1/-	1/-	7/6	} per doz. less 5% discount
1/6	1/6	9/-	
2/6	2/3	15/-	
3/6	3/3	21/-	

SPECIAL BONUS.

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis.

Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz. 1/6 size to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

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**TITTERTON'S
CELEBRATED
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(Hair, Tooth, Nail & Shaving
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They have a world-wide reputation for excellence of quality, and perfection of workmanship. Should be stocked by all Chemists desiring to give the public the best value for money.

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CRÈME TOKALON is a dainty, disappearing Toilet Cream of exquisite charm. It is a genuine French imported preparation, made by Tokalon in Paris from the finest possible ingredients. You can recommend it with confidence to any of your customers, because it will please every lady who uses it. It possesses a wonderfully fascinating perfume, and is packed in handsome opal jars. Order a supply to-day, and get your share of the profitable sales that are being created by our special advertising campaign which increased the sales of Crème Tokalon 50 % during October—and in war time, too!!

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SUPPORT THOSE WHO SUPPORT YOU ;

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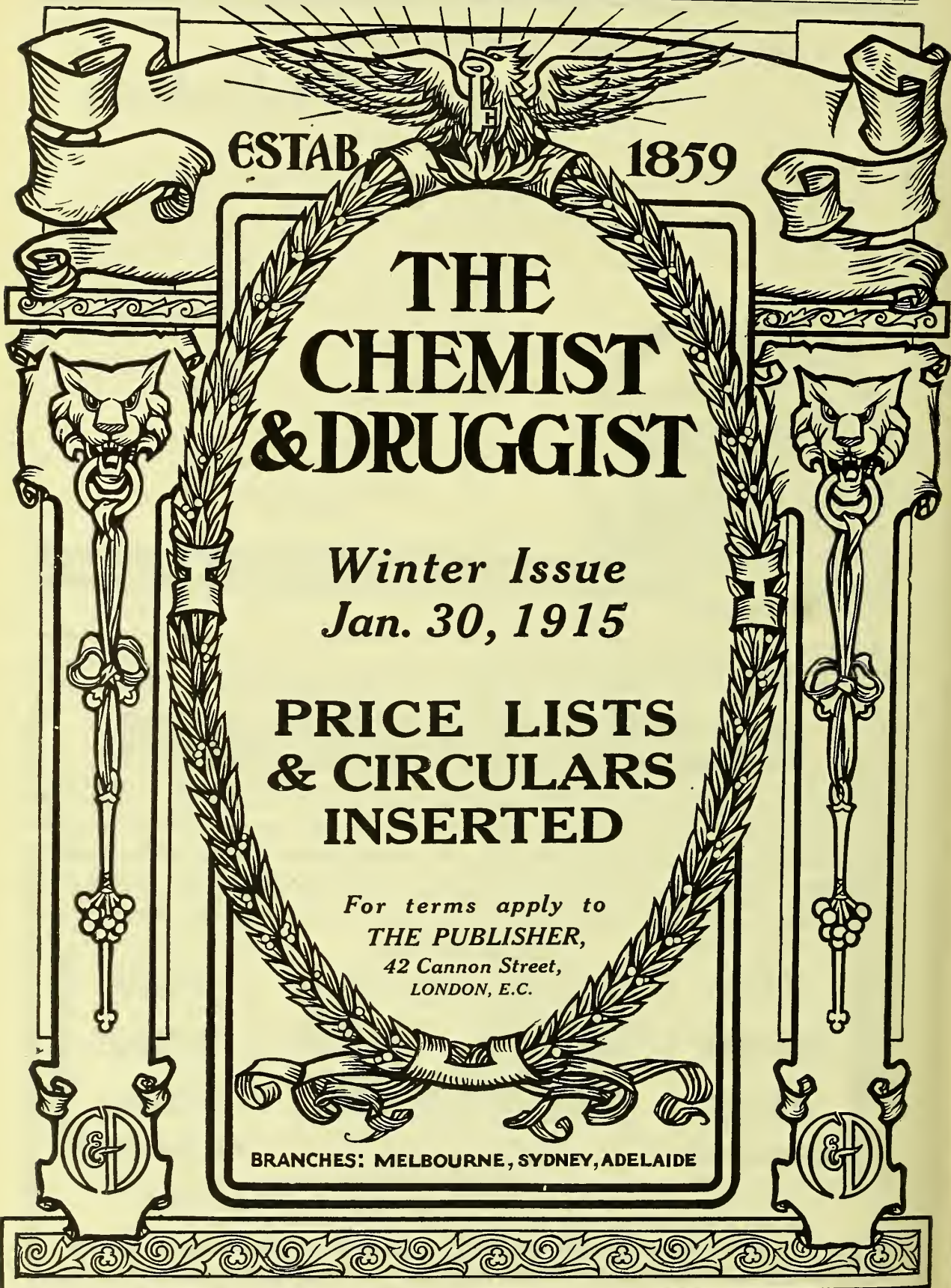
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1859



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Winter Issue
Jan. 30, 1915

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It is never dead stock
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The Doctors prescribe it
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The Customer comes again
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FREE OF CHARGE

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are invited to apply at once for special Physicians' Sample Bottles of our Kutnow's Powder, for the use of the sick and wounded both at the front and at home. All applications will be dealt with promptly and supplies forwarded immediately, carriage paid. Applications to be made by letter, marked

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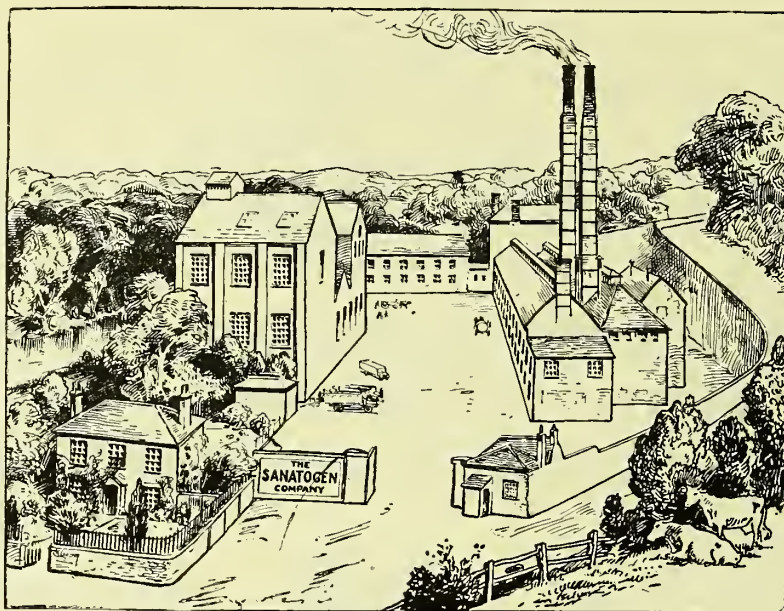
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ADDRESS

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"Business as Usual" with Sanatogen and Formamint.

"Hold their place among the Best Selling Lines."

London and Penzance Factories working at High Pressure.

Since Sanatogen and Formamint gained world-wide popularity, many firms have attempted to make products of the same nature. But in spite of numerous experiments they have failed to master the very difficult and intricate process of manufacture, and have therefore been content to make inferior products which deceive neither the Medical Profession nor the Public.

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From time to time new articles are produced claiming to be "as good as, or better than, Sanatogen and Formamint"; but pharmacists are naturally getting rather sceptical about such claims. As a leading member of the profession remarked to us the other day: "Sanatogen and Formamint will always hold their place among the best selling lines."

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Order a line of the wonderful new economical
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to retail at 1/4 per lb. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per
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A valuable emollient medicated skin
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Prices Moderate.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

ENERGEN FOODS CREATE STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

ENERGEN (Regd.)

THE ONLY NATURAL BRITISH-MADE GLUTEN BREAD & BISCUITS

PACKED IN SEALED BOXES FOR CHEMISTS' TRADE.
 FROM ALL LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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Food for Babies, Prepared Barley, Brunak, Power, N-F. Cocoa,
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in two sizes, 11 in. × 9 in. and 6 in. × 7½ in. The larger size is specially adapted for Counter use and wrapping of 6 to 8 oz. bottles. The paper is of best quality, smooth, plainly printed on one side only, with large margin, and carefully cut.

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Writing space, 4½ inches wide. Paper
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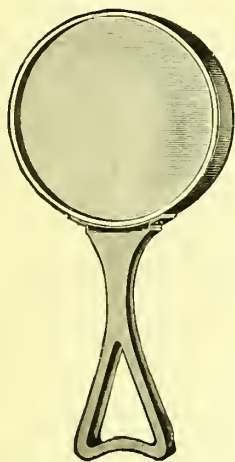
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English-made, Polished, Aluminium, Best Quality
LENSES, ROUND AND RECTANGULAR.

For sizes and prices see our General Optical List, page 108.

Collapsible Goggles

We are preparing a stock of various patterns in the above, guaranteed London made and of the best materials and workmanship. Prices will be considerably lower than hitherto, which fact, combined with the high standard of quality, will lead to a heavy demand. We advise our clients to send at once for samples.

Following lists are available on receipt of Trade application:—**General Optical, Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, &c., Barometers and Thermometers, Compasses, &c.**



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FINEST BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

The "OFFICER."

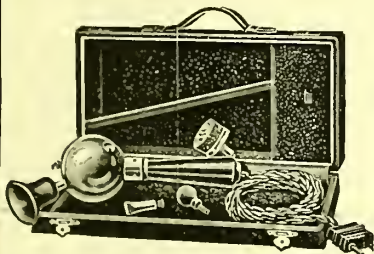


A very high-class Military Torch, with large and powerful Reflector and Bull's-eye Lens 2½ in. diameter. Complete with British-made Battery and Metal Filament Bulb. Price 10/- subject.

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Very strong construction. The metal ends are not stamped but turned and machined from the drawn metal and heavily nickelled. Complete with British-made Battery and Metal Filament Bulb (size 6½ × 1½ in.) Price 4/- subject. Ditto (size 9½ × 1½ in.) Price 6/6 subject. Large variety of **ELECTRIC TORCHES.** See our **NET TRADE SHEET.**



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Heavily nickelled, takes up no more space than a watch. Gives brilliant light on pressing knob. Complete with Rehit and Bulb.

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Chemist and
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Photo Supplies.

"NER-TONA"
Drugless
Nerve Food.

*This is a copy of a letter
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MAKERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL
SPECIALITIES

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NEAR LEEDS

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Yent. Your window show I.
Tupines + Brimble Injections
Tablets — always full new trade.
so much that. I keep a permanent
Cartwright window all the year
Your goods are the best
seller in the street

I remain
Yours faithfully,
S. M. Lennox.

NOTICE

INFORMATION having reached us to the effect that certain persons have circulated the report that, as a consequence of the large orders for medicines received by us from the Government, we are to a certain extent handicapped in meeting the requirements of our customers, we take this opportunity of making known the fact that all orders have been and are being supplied with our usual promptitude.

As we hold the contract for the supply of Drugs and Medicines to His Majesty's Army, we are naturally receiving very large requisitions for the use of the British troops at home, abroad, and on the battlefields of Europe, but these are dealt with by a special and separate staff, and quite apart from our general Home and Export Departments.

The abnormally heavy work we have in hand from the British Isles and all parts of the World as a result of the closing down of the enemy's trade, in no way interferes with the prompt and careful attention given to all our clients' requirements.

We have now held the War Office contract for the third consecutive period of three years, and as a consequence of this and our extensive and ever-increasing trade, we have lately erected large additional buildings, comprising Offices, Warehouses, Stores, and Manufacturing Premises. This enables us to hold extensive stocks to meet every possible contingency, and places us in a position to meet any and every demand on our resources.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

Telegrams:
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LIMITED STOCKS OF ABOVE PRODUCTS
IN LONDON. SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE FROM
MARSEILLES AND GENOA.



One of the nicest things we know is—

'KEPLER'

(Trade Mark)

Cod Liver Oil
with
Malt Extract

- ❑ That is the opinion of thousands of children who take this palatable body-building food.
- ❑ Chemists do well to please the children, who know what they like and usually get it.
- ❑ When asked for Malt and Oil, supply the 'KEPLER' product. It always pleases with its

Rich, nutty, malt flavour

Showcards post free



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NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY

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All Past Deliveries
as well as
All Future Deliveries
of
P. P. P.
CHEMICALS
may be relied upon to conform to the requirements
of the
B.P. 1914

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, Ltd.,
Graham St., City Rd., London, N.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical
and Drug Trades.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the Chemical, Drug and allied trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It has a larger paid subscription circulation than any other Drug Trade Journal, and is the official organ of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

Subscription for a year in advance. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)." Terms for advertising can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone 3617 Central (three lines).
Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

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SUMMARY.

The Comptroller-General of Trade-marks says that the word "lysol" is now public property (p. 40).

Mr. C. Burden, the Worcester herbalist, has failed in his appeal against his conviction for unlawfully acting as an apothecary (pp. 39-40 and p. 48).

We print an interesting correspondence between Messrs. Newbery and the Army Council in regard to the use of the red cross in trade. It confirms our warning of absolute prohibition (p. 48).

As laudanum, B.P. 1914, will be a Part 1 poison and give rise to much danger and inconvenience, we suggest that the authorities should do something immediately to prevent these (p. 46).

"After the war of cannon comes the war of commerce," says Mr. E. H. Morris, and he puts forward points in regard to the latter in our correspondence pages, which are otherwise interesting (pp. 60-62).

There is a steady and increasing business in chemicals and drugs, with numerous changes in value. Turkish opium, tragacanth, Siam benzoin, cocaine, carbolic-acid crystals are dearer. Resorcin, codeine, Californian honey are firmer. Quinine (seconds), star-anise oil, citric acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, gentian, thymol, ferri et quin. cit., and lime-juice are cheaper (p. 57).

Another Alien Enemy.

A supplement of the "London Gazette," November 5, states:

Owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey as from to-day.

All the Proclamations and Orders in Council issued in reference to the state of war between Great Britain and Germany and Austria shall apply to the state of war between Great Britain and Turkey.

At the same time Cyprus was annexed by Great Britain.

Known, Admitted, and Approved Remedies.

Any subscribers who desire to have their formulas for "Known, Admitted, and Approved Remedies" published in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary 1915* are requested to send them to the Editor as soon as possible.

European War.

Canadian Caution.—Mr. George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, has issued a caution respecting trading with the enemy as follows:

"The attention of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been directed to circular letters sent out from New York and other cities outside of Canada in the interests of German firms, either through brokers or receivers.

The purpose of these circulars is to continue in this indirect way business which has been broken off on account of the war, and is a clear violation of the Proclamation which prohibits trade between Canada and people of the enemy country.

The British Empire is at war with certain countries, and war, to be consistent and effectual, must run along certain trade lines as well as by military operations. We sincerely trust that no Canadians will be misled into affording help and comfort to producers of the enemy by this indirect channel.

We call the attention of readers to the Proclamation . . . which sets forth the prohibitions in regard to trade under the present war conditions. Our merchants run a great risk in having anything to do with such indirect business as above indicated. At this particular time we must all be loyal in supporting first the makers and producers in Canada and the Empire, and thereafter those doing business in the countries of our Allies.

Parties receiving any such circulars will confer a favour by sending them to the Department of Trade and Commerce."

The Canadian Proclamation is the same as the second issued on this side (*C. & D.*, September 12, p. 34).

Trading with the Enemy.

Following is a reprint of a memorandum dated October 28, 1914, which is issued from the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, to persons and firms who inquire about certain matters dealt with in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation:

The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation of September 9, 1914, prohibits the payment of any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy as defined in the Proclamation—namely, a person or firm resident or carrying on business in Germany or Austria-Hungary. It does not prohibit trade with, or payments to, persons of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality resident and carrying on business in British Dominions.

The nationality of a company is determined by the country in which it is incorporated, and consequently the Proclamation does not prohibit trading with any company incorporated and carrying on business in this country, notwithstanding that some of its shareholders may be resident in enemy countries. Such companies are not, of course, permitted to make any remittances to enemy countries, directly or indirectly, during the war, and powers have been conferred upon and are exercised by the Board of Trade by the Trading with the Enemy Act to take steps, if necessary, to prevent any infringement of the law by such companies in this respect.

As regards the position of persons in this country who are stated to have been before the war the agents of firms established in enemy countries, there is no objection on the part of the Government as a general rule to the making of payments due in the ordinary course to be paid to persons resident in this country, even if the payment arises out of contracts made before the war with an enemy, provided that no remittances are made, directly or indirectly, to the enemy countries during the war. The question whether the person claiming payment is in a position to give a legal discharge for the debt is one on which the debtor must satisfy himself in each case.

It must be understood that the Government cannot undertake to deal with the position of individual firms or to advise British traders upon their legal obligations towards persons in this country, and in cases in which the application of the foregoing general considerations to particular cases appears to be doubtful, traders must, if necessary, consult their own legal advisers.

There is an apparent contradiction between this statement and the Canadian Caution, but it should be distinctly noticed that the latter refers to goods which are passing at the present time from the enemy country to Canada *via* the United States, which constitutes illegal trading.

Belgian Refugees.

It is gratifying to record that the majority of the Belgian refugee pharmacists who have called here, or have written to us, are now in situations in various parts of the country. Mr. Harold Lumley, of Wanstead, has secured a situation for his *protégé* at Ealing. As regards Mr. Albert Peene, of Bruges, we learn that he is in negotiation with a Manchester pharmacist, and we hope an agreeable arrangement will be effected. A Hastings pharmacist offers a comfortable home and a training in English pharmacy to a young Belgian, not necessarily qualified. If any *C. & D.* reader knows of a likely youth among the refugees (someone with a knowledge of pharmacy preferably), please write to us and we will do the rest. Knowing what we know of the Belgian nation and its deeds, it is not surprising to us to observe the fine spirit in which these Belgian pharmacists are taking their misfortune. All show a cheerfulness and hopefulness in adversity which is admirable, and, needless to say, all without exception merely ask to be allowed to earn something to meet their present necessities. *They want work, not indiscriminate charity.* This, we are pleased to think, we have been the means of securing for all who have come under our ken, and if we can only discover one or two expert glass-blowers trained in the production of chemical and scientific glassware, we think we can guarantee them a comfortable living in this country for as long as they care to remain.

As we go to press we are informed of another refugee-pharmacist, who with his wife is being cared for by an English family at Oxford, and who is in pressing need of a situation. He is open to fill any vacancy in an English hospital where there are Belgians, in a school to teach French, in a pharmacy or wholesale house. He is particularly qualified to act as a representative in this country, in neutral or friendly Continental countries, or in the Colonies to a manufacturing house. He is young, energetic, and well educated, speaking English, French, and Dutch. A Belgian business-man in London has also called on behalf of a younger brother, who is a pharmacist with a diploma from Liège University, and who has had to flee to Holland. He, also, wants a situation of some kind in a British pharmacy or wholesale house. Can anyone help in either of these cases?

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

EIGHTH LIST

ANDREW, John William, son of Mr. John Andrew, chemist and druggist, Cumnock, Ayrshire, Lochiel's Cameron Highlanders.
BROWN, William A. (former apprentice with Mr. T. W. Townley, Ph.C., Keswick), Kitchener's Army.
BUCHANAN, Lieut. R. J. (with Messrs. W. Dobbin & Co., Belfast), 15th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles.
CARR, Percy Edwin (Private in 16th Lancs.), and Reginald Sidney Carr (motor engineer, Mechanical Section of the Transport), sons of Mr. Sidney Carr (Messrs. Sangers).
CLARK, Robert William (with Mr. Hedley Price, chemist and druggist, Bristol), Motor Cyclist, Royal Engineers.
CROWDEN, David L. (former apprentice with Mr. T. W. Townley, Ph.C., Keswick), Royal Field Artillery.
CROZIER, George (with Mr. W. T. Stephenson, chemist and druggist, Sutton, Surrey), 2nd Batt. City of London Royal Fusiliers.
DOTT, David George, son of Mr. D. B. Dott, Ph.C., F.I.C., Musselburgh, Forth Royal Garrison Artillery.
IDRIS, Thomas Herbert W., son of Mr. T. H. W. Idris. (Corrected note.—Dr. A. E. W. Idris is not in France.)
PEARS, Captain, Director of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., London.
SHEARMAN, Sydney, son of Mr. J. S. Shearman, chemist and druggist, Great Yarmouth, Kitchener's Army.
TOWNLEY, Lieut. J. S., M.B., C.B., son of Mr. T. W. Townley, Ph.C., Keswick, South Wales Borderers (T.).
WALSH, Sergt. E., 2nd Western General Hospital, R.A.M.C.
WOODCOCK, G. T., son and pupil of Mr. T. J. Woodcock, chemist and druggist, Great Yarmouth (late with Messrs. Nuttall & Mason, Norwich), 6th Batt. Norfolk Cyclists.

EMPLOYEES OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD., LONDON.—Additional:—Warehouse: Angell, Royal Horse Artillery; Greenwood, Army Service Corps (T.); Vaughan, Kitchener's Army. Office: Nash, Army Pay Corps; Perrett, Kitchener's Army.

Personalia.

Mr. John G. B. Plant, Ph.C., has been appointed pharmacist to the Netley Red Cross Hospital.

Mr. H. C. Goodall has been appointed the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society on the National Relief Fund Committees for both the City and County of Oxford.

Mr. Oscar van Schoor, apotheker, Vondelstraat 20, Antwerp, is, in consequence of the German invasion of Belgium, now at the Apotheek Van Gastel, Roosendaal, Holland. Mr. van Schoor is one of the most distinguished Belgian pharmacists, and has taken a keen interest in all international pharmaceutical matters, and is a regular contributor to the "Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers," as well as other journals of pharmacy on the Continent.

Captain W. Sandford Evans, the Welsh Regiment (eldest son of Mr. W. P. Evans, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool), was wounded in action on October 29, and is now in hospital in London, progressing favourably. Captain Evans' portrait and a quotation of a letter from him to his father were printed in the *C. & D.*, October 10, p. 36. He went through the battle of Mons without mishap, and since then has been in the continuous and hard fighting on the Aisne which has driven the Germans back into steady retreat.

Mr. A. J. King, one of the representatives of Rivers Hill & Co., Ltd., manufacturing perfumers and chemists, Broadstone, Dorset, is now serving with the 1st Battalion Aldershot National Reserves, having given up his position with the company to join the Forces, in spite of his silvered hair and mature years. He represented Rivers Hill & Co., Ltd., for about five years, and is known to most chemists in England, Scotland, and Ireland, having called upon them regularly, and their interest in him and the company has not diminished, as they continue to send their orders.



MR. A. J. KING.

Mr. Thomas Coulson, the proprietor of Howden's historic pharmacy at 28 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., has been doing splendid patriotic work since the war commenced. He and Mrs. Coulson (a French lady) are devoting their whole time to Belgian refugees and wounded at Southend-on-Sea, where both have been on duty at the landing-stage, assisting and directing the strangers within our gates as they arrive. Mr. Coulson is volunteer dispenser in charge of Queen Mary's Royal Volunteer Hospital, for which the magnificent Palace Hotel is used, and besides the duties of that office Mr. Coulson does the buying and assists Mrs. Coulson in acting as interpreter for the patients. This latter work is of the greatest possible service to the surgeons and nurses, as well as the unfortunate sufferers, to whom conversation with Mrs. Coulson in their own language is the first step towards recovery.

Miscellaneous.

The St. John Ambulance Department, of Marconi House, Strand, and Clerkenwell, E.C., is making an appeal for funds to extend its work among the wounded in the war by means of a ls. collection. During the war 209 doctors and nurses have been sent out to the Front; over 5,500 orderlies have been despatched to the Expeditionary Forces, and 748 cases and bales of medical stores and supplies have been sent out to the sick and wounded. In addition, 150 hospitals and convalescent homes have been established under the auspices of the Order.

It is reported that Professor Ostwald, of the University of Leipzig, is at present visiting Stockholm, as a delegate of the new association for the promotion of a German "Kultur" League, to sound the Swedes regarding the establishment after the war of a Union of the Baltic States, in which Sweden would have a position similar to that of Prussia in the German Empire. A Swedish journal states that Professor Ostwald must not be surprised if German demands for the right to recast the map of the world meet with opposition from those who feel menaced by them.

EAU DE LOUVAIN.—"This," states a writer in the "Figaro," "is the new name that all the French would like to give to eau de Cologne. One will be able to raise the objection that it is not altogether certain whether Cologne will remain German, and it is, on the other hand, incontestable that Louvain has never manufactured the celebrated water which from time immemorial has expanded itself from the great Rhine city into the world. However this be, it results from consultation opened by one of our *confères* that 873 pharmacists, 1,114 hairdressers, and 121 herbalists vote decidedly for eau de Louvain. How comes it that some of them did not propose eau de Pologne?"

German and Austrian Trade.

The Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade announce that the Board have received a very large number of inquiries for names of sellers or buyers of articles of which the sources of supply or markets have been interfered with by the war. Special arrangements have been made for dealing with the inquiries, and lists have been prepared and circulated of articles which inquirers desire (a) to purchase and (b) to sell.—The London Chamber of Commerce has also

issued a special report on competition with German and Austro-Hungarian trade, which contains a considerable amount of valuable information relating to a large number of industries. In cases where manufacturers have intimated that they are open to manufacture new articles hitherto largely imported from Germany and Austria, they have been put into touch with merchants and inquirers. In a large percentage of cases supplies of raw materials which have previously come from abroad could be obtained in this country or from new sources, and, so far as can be ascertained, no very great difficulty has been experienced in connection with transport by rail, road, or sea.

Contraband of War.

A revised schedule of absolute and conditional contraband of war for the United Kingdom has been published in the "London Gazette." Sulphuric acid, mineral oils (except lubricating-oils), motor-spirit, and rubber are among the articles that have been made absolute contraband, and sulphur and glycerin are made conditional contraband. France has prohibited the exportation and re-exportation of acetone, acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, methylic and ethylic alcohol, anhydrous alumina, aluminium, antipyrin, aspirin, bauxite, bismuth and salts of bismuth, bromine and bromides, caffeine, rubber, chloral hydrate, chloroform, chloride of lime, wood creosote, coal creosote, cresol and derivatives thereof, hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric ether, formol, glycerin, mineral tar, iodine, iodides and iodoform, potassium and sodium nitrites, potash and salts of potash, amidopyrin ("pyramidon"), caustic soda, sulphonol, theobromine, and trioxymethylene. Permits under certain conditions may be given by the Ministers of War and Finance.

Proposed Pharmaceutical Ambulance-car.

Mr. James Aspell, senior assistant to Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Ph.C., Tunbridge Wells, suggests that chemists' assistants and others employed in pharmacy and the drug-trade should unite together in order to purchase a motor ambulance-car for the comfortable removal of wounded from the field. He says:

"The cost would be about 400*l.*, and I have little doubt that sum could be readily raised within our ranks with a minimum subscription of 1*s.* To achieve that beneficent end, I appeal for the kind co-operation of employers, managers, and seniors, the former to draw the attention of their staffs to the appeal, and the latter to make collections within their active spheres. Medical men and pharmacists in practice have magnanimously proffered—the former, free advice, the latter, necessities at cost to all dependants of our brave defenders. Most of them have in addition subscribed to the local funds created in connection with the Prince of Wales' splendid effort. Many of our brothers and colleagues have nobly answered the call of Lord Kitchener, and sacrificed good positions to serve our King and country. We cannot all serve the Colours, but I am sure we are all anxious to do our best to relieve both the suffering and distress, and so help Britain in the greatest crisis she has ever known. Feeling this, I appeal to my fellow-craftsmen and am confident it will not be in vain."

We have suggested to Mr. Astell that if this matter is to be taken up a committee should be appointed to act, along with a treasurer, but to this we have received no reply.

News of German Pharmacy.

TRADE-MARKS.—All applications for trade-mark protection of words relating to the present political and military conflict are being refused by the Imperial Department for the Registration of Trade-marks.

MEDICINES BY POST.—The Württemberg authorities have given special attention to the carriage of medicines to parts where there is no pharmacy, and new arrangements have been made whereby urgent prescriptions are delivered by letter-post.

STERILISATION OF WATER was the subject of an article in a recent issue of the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung," the writer's conclusion being that in the way of chemicals there is nothing so effective as calcium and magnesium peroxide or similar preparations.

HIGHER PRICES are now sought in Germany for Cape aloes, autumn, cantharides, glycerin, colophony, ergot of rye, quillaia-bark, senega, tamarinds, oil of turpentine, and thymol on account of extreme scarcity. The price of senega is now 1,050*m.* to 1,100*m.* per 100 kilos.

POCKET FILTERS.—In some Hamburg shops small water-filters are being offered to the public as gifts for soldiers. Dr. Herhold, an army surgeon, has published a warning to the effect that these filters do not destroy disease-germs; only boiling the water does that, so that coffee and tea are the best drinks for soldiers.

SPRATT'S WORKS IN RUMMELSBURG, BERLIN.—The German Minister of Commerce has appointed Dr. Frentzel, director of the Viktoria Brewery, Stralau, to supervise this business, and the shareholders have appointed Hermann Belz, Kommerzienrat Stube, and A. Zippel as directors in place of the English members of the board.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION.—Professor Hermann Thoms, Ph.D., of Berlin, has written to Mr. J. J. Hofman, Secretary-General of the International Pharmaceutical Federation at The Hague, withdrawing from the membership of the Federation the "Deutsche Pharmaceutische Gesellschaft," on the ground that the work of the Federation is impossible during war; but Professor Thoms expresses the hope that after peace has been declared the work will go on.

GERMAN CHEMICALS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The "Berliner Börsen-Courier" states that it is reported from Washington that Mr. Metz (*C. & D.*, September 26, p. 85), who is the representative there of Meister, Lucius & Brüning and several others connected with chemical industry, has chartered an American steamer, which will run from New York to Rotterdam under the American flag, in order to carry consignments of German chemicals and colours for the American textile industry. It is expressly stated that arrangements have been made with the British Government to ensure the safe return passage of the steamer.

MEISTER, LUCIUS & BRÜNING IN ENGLAND.—The "Cologne Gazette" of October 25, commenting upon the action taken by the Board of Trade to have the works of Meister, Lucius & Brüning at Ellesmere, Cheshire, reopened, states that there will be considerable difficulty in carrying on the manufactures there, as the so-called "equalising materials," hitherto supplied by Germany to the English factory, cannot be obtained elsewhere. The "Gazette" also questions if English chemists will be equal to carrying on the work, and adds that the order of the Court is not of particular importance to the Höchst concern, which is continuing operations in its factory there on a restricted scale in order to give occupation to the men, and is well supplied with raw material for some time to come.

BRITISH SALVARSAN.—Professor Dr. Schwalbe writes in the "Deutsche Medisch. Wochenschrift" about the salvarsan licence which has been granted to Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London. According to him, it was not the primary object of the Board of Trade to provide England with this medicament, but the principal motive is to prejudice as much as possible the German patentees. The "Pharm. Ztg.," referring to Dr. Schwalbe's article, adds: "The English authorities appear to have become aware in the meanwhile that the manufacture of this product is not at all easy, and that much harm might be caused by the use of an imperfectly made product. That is why the High Court of Justice has decided to reopen, under Government control, the factory of Meister, Lucius & Brüning at Ellesmere Port, which had stopped business since the outbreak of the war." The "Apoth. Ztg." writes about the same subject in similar words, and adds that difficulty will be found in obtaining the raw material for making salvarsan. [They are all wrong.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

Pharmacy in Austria-Hungary.

PHARMACY IN GALICIA has been depleted consequent upon the war; at least 180 pharmacists have fled, including fifteen women and sixteen women students and assistants.

TEA IS SCARCE in Hungary, and the Minister of the Home Department has ordered blackberry-leaves to be collected and used as a substitute for Russian tea.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL is in short supply in Austria because it is in great demand as an army medicament, and one result is that much of the commercial supply is of poor quality, so that Professor Wiechowski has undertaken to examine and certify all that is sent to him.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.—The Austrian Home Department has issued two leaflets in regard to cholera. In one of these the symptoms of the disease and the manner in which infection is carried are described. The second leaflet is devoted to the treatment. Professor Julius Stumpf, M.D., in this recommends the administration *ad libitum* to the patient of a mixture of 1 part of kaolin (bolus alba) mixed with 1 or 2 parts of water. Kaolin appears to be in high favour with Austrian physicians at present. In dysentery it is given in doses up to 100 grams with twice as much water, this dose being repeated several times a day.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

The quantity of xylonite permitted to be stocked in any premises in London is 112 lb., not 12 lb., as stated in our issue of October 31, p. 37.

The Local Government Board has declined to sanction for the present a special radium department under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the use of patients in Poor-law infirmaries in London.

While a cart conveying some long poles was turning the corner opposite the pharmacy of Mr. C. H. Kirton, Ph.C., 53 Saville Street, Hull, one of the poles smashed one of the windows and swept several articles on to the pavement.

Chemists in the Metropolitan area who have off wine-licences or other licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors should note that on and after Monday, November 8, they are required not to sell such liquors to women before 11.30 A.M.

At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the National Association of Opticians, held in Leeds on October 28, it was agreed that the meeting fixed for the current quarter should be postponed, but this will not affect the ordinary working of the Association.

Five cases of poisoning have occurred during the week, the poison in four cases being taken with suicidal intent. The poisons implicated were arsenic, hydrochloric acid, laudanum, prussic acid, and veronal. A Chatham wholesale druggist's assistant took prussic acid.

The number of men and women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges on October 30 showed a decrease on the figures a week before, being 59,424, as compared with 60,964. For men alone the corresponding figures were 24,690 and 25,689, and for women 34,734 and 35,275.

The quarterly report of the Morley (Yorks) Co-operative Society states that the drawings in the drug department for that period amounted to 357l. 10s. 8d., the dividend earned being 3s. 1d. in the pound. Only 13.75 per cent. of the stock purchased during the quarter was obtained from co-operative sources.

Boston, Lines, is suffering from a water famine owing to the long drought. The town is placarded with warnings against using the water from the taps for drinking or cooking purposes as the supply is at present being drawn from the river and is only fit for washing-purposes. Water for drinking is brought by rail from Willoughby, about ten miles away, in huge tanks, and is taken round the town on lorries to fixed stopping places. For some time only 1 gal. was allowed per house per day, but this has been lately increased. Bakers and others are allowed special privileges for their bread-making supplies, etc.

Apothecaries' Assistants.

The following candidates were granted certificates at an Assistants' examination held by the Society of Apothecaries in London on October 26, 28, and 29:

Agnew, M. G.	Doughty, S. A.	McAllister, I. M.
Baker, G. R.	Evans, D. G. A.	Martin, G.
Banbery, E. M.	Ferguson, F. J.	Mitchell, D.
Barr, D. R.	Fletcher, K. F.	Muggleton, E. M. A.
Brassington, L.	Fox, L.	Palmer, D. I.
Bromley, B. J.	Gregory, D.	Piper, G.
Browne, D. I.	Hargreaves, A. M.	Richardson, F. A.
Burstow, J. M.	Harris, J.	Rocheport, B.
Clayton, D.	Hogan, M. V.	Scampton, F. C.
Cooke, C. M.	Honehin, K. E.	Stansfield, M. St. A.
Copeland, M. M.	Iredell, E. M.	Tabiner, J.
Davies, A. L.	Isemonger, E. G.	Taylor, K. L.
Davies, F.	Key, E. M.	Thickens, E.
Davies, K. M.	Lambert, M. A. M.	Wennerstrom, V. J.
Davis, H. M.	Leachman, A. M.	Williams, J. G.
De Peare, E. P.	Lowe, K. I.	

Municipal Honours.

Major W. B. Robinson (Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield), who had retired

from the representation of the West Ward on the Town Council owing to pressure of business, has been asked to remain upon the Council, as only one nomination has been made for the two seats.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of municipal councils:

Mr. E. C. Evans, chemist and druggist, Cardigan.
Mr. W. G. Hutchinson (of Hutchinson & Co., manufacturing-chemists), Burton-on-Trent.
Mr. B. Taylor Lloyd, chemist and druggist, Aberystwyth.
Mr. Frederick Joseph Harrison, chemist and druggist, Salisbury.
Mr. Laurence Heap, chemical-manufacturer, Bacup.
Mr. David Chadwick, drug-dealer, Matley, Stalybridge.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

The following contracts for articles of interest to our subscribers have been concluded:

Kingston-upon-Thames Town Council.—W. Berk & Co., Ltd., for sulphuric acid (36s. 6d. per ton).
Marylebone Guardians.—T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, for drugs (40l.); S. Maw, Son & Sons, for druggists' sundries (23l.); J. Knight & Son, Ltd., for soap.
Southampton Town Council.—Lanckester & Son, Ltd., for brushes (9d. to 8s.); Lever Brothers, Ltd., for soft soap (1s. 1d. per 4-lb. tin); Wilkie & Soames, for primrose soap (1l. 7s. per cwt.) and carbolic soap (1l. 1s. 9d. per cwt.).

Richmond Guardians have allowed Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., an additional 1l. 15s. 1d. on the contract prices of drugs supplied by them from the date of the outbreak of war to September 30 last.

The Public Health Committee of Marylebone Town Council have recommended that the Sanitase Co., Ltd., their contractors for formalin tablets, should be allowed to supply these tablets at 5s. 3d. per lb., representing an intermediate price between the contract rate and the current price.

Liverpool.

The works of Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Ltd., situated at Ellesmere, on the Mersey, have now been reopened under the High Court order, but only for the manufacture of the dyes required for dyeing the material for the soldiers' uniforms.

Great activity is being evinced in local wholesale circles. An order placed with one house for dressings, drugs, etc., from the Russian Government to the amount of several thousand pounds, has been executed, and the goods delivered *via* Archangel direct.

It has been decided to preserve the *status quo* of the Liverpool Chemists' Association for the ensuing twelve months (see p. 52). Mr. W. P. Evans (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.) has been approached with a view to election as President during the Conference year in Liverpool.

Sandwichmen are parading the streets of Liverpool advertising a great removal sale of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., before they vacate their Bold Street premises. This business is to be housed in palatial premises at the junction of Hanover Street, Bold Street, Church Street, and Ranelagh Street, where the four main roads converge. The rent alone is 2,000l. per annum.

"Business as usual" is still the motto of the Liverpool chemists. Travellers who visit the city say that they have never taken such good orders. This is, of course, due to Liverpool's position as one of the greatest ports of the Empire. The condition of trade is quite different from the state of things in the inland manufacturing towns, where chemists report that takings have decreased by 40 to 50 per cent.

The 1st Battalion (City) of the King's Liverpool Regiment, better known as the 1st Battalion of "Kitchener's Pals," paraded through the main streets of Liverpool on Tuesday, November 3, great enthusiasm being displayed by the populace. They were very smart, with their new khaki outfits and new rifles. Several chemists, chemists' assistants, and others in the drug-trade (already mentioned in the *C. & D. Roll of Honour*) were noticed in the ranks. They looked very fit after their three months' training. They marched from Prescot Barracks to Liverpool and back again, a distance of sixteen miles.

Liverpool pharmacy has lost one of its local notables by the death of Mr. R. G. Smith, who during the thirty-six years he was in business in Liverpool made many friends. A large number of people assembled at the graveside to pay their last respects. For some years his three pharmacies (situated in Earle Road, Lawrence Road, and Smithdown Road) have been carried on by his two sons, both qualified chemists, ill-health having incapacitated him from active participation. After a special service at the Hartingdon Road Congregational Church the interment took place at Smithdown Road Cemetery.

Sheffield.

At a recent meeting of the Sheffield and district branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists, Mr. Thomas Tildesley presiding, Mr. H. R. G. Skelton (the Secretary) reported on the new regulations as to the notification of death, with reference to a case in practice. Mr. J. Cook exhibited specimens of herbs for identification.

At a meeting of the South Yorks Poor-law officers held at Barnsley, Mr. H. Antcliffe, chemist and druggist, moved that a resolution adopted at the Doncaster meeting in 1911, "That no satisfactory arrangement can be made in the scheme for the examination of Poor-law officers which does not admit of a preliminary educational test on or before entering the service," be reaffirmed and forwarded to the National Executive for consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. J. Tarpley, and was carried.

Guardians' Doings.

Bedwelty Guardians have decided, on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee, to pay to their contractors the increased prices rendered necessary by the war.

Barnstaple Guardians have decided to allow 50 per cent. increase on the contract prices of all contractors who had made application for consideration on account of the war.

Southwark Guardians, having considered the claims of their contractors for extra payments on account of the war, decided, before paying the increased rates, to submit the accounts to the Board of Trade, asking to be informed if the increased prices were reasonable.

The reply of the medical officer of health to the Congleton Union (Dr. Riddell) to the protest of the Macclesfield and Congleton Pharmacists' Association regarding the purchase of drugs, pills, etc., for the workhouse from a Leicester firm (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 36) was considered by the Guardians on October 23. The doctor stated that he had no fault to find with the drugs and dispensing of the local chemists, and if they could supply the particular drugs and pills as provided by the Leicester firm there was no reason why they should not do so. The Guardians decided to give the chemists an opportunity to supply the products of the Leicester firm at the same prices.

IRISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, have been declared the contractors for the supply of drugs, etc., to Dr. Stevens's Hospital, Dublin.

The Cork Board of Guardians have decided to continue the services of Mr. O'Sullivan as compounder of medicines in the workhouse for another six months.

At the Sligo Quarter Sessions, Mr. P. N. White, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Castle Street, Sligo, sued Henry Stanley, Collooney, to recover 5*l.* 7*s.*, value of goods sold and delivered. His Honour gave a decree for the full amount claimed, with costs.

At an auction in the Central Picture Theatre, Belfast, on November 2, in aid of the National and Belgian Relief Funds, a cracker 6 ft. long, sent by Messrs. Wm. Dobbin & Co., chemists and druggists, North Street, sold for 30*s.*

Mr. R. F. McCartney, Ph.C., and Lady Baxter, wife of Sir William Baxter, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, have been appointed on the Committee which has been formed in Coleraine to care for Belgian refugees in that town.

At Belfast Corporation quarterly meeting on November 2 it was reported that the Police Committee had authorised the Town Clerk to renew the licence under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, held by Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., seedsmen and florists, 55 Royal Avenue.

Drug-prices.

The circular of the Local Government Board regarding the drug-contracts held by Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, published in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, was discussed at the meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians. The members, as a rule, expressed the view that if the price of articles had increased the contractor could not be expected to be at a loss, but this rule, it was said, should apply to all contractors, and not to one set.—The Oldcastle Guardians decided to consider the whole question in March.—The Kilkenny Guardians marked the circular "Read." The Clerk stated that he noticed that several of the items in the requisition lists were struck out as they could not be supplied owing to the war.—The Celbridge Guardians decided to consider the matter next week.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Aberdeen and the North.

Local chemists are experiencing great difficulty in supplying the microscopic stains required by medical men.

Pharmacists are suggesting, for enclosure in soldiers' parcels, small bottles of tincture of iodine and a brush for immediate treatment of wounds.

On October 30 a horse, yoked to a lorry loaded with granite, took fright and crashed into one of the windows of Messrs. Davidson & Kay's pharmacy at 205 Union Street. The horse was badly cut, and the window-fittings were damaged.

Edinburgh.

Mr. James McLagan, chemist and druggist, Grange-mouth, has been elected to the Municipal Council of the burgh.

Edinburgh and Leith chemists on October 2 resolved to offer to supply medicines and simple appliances, free of charge, to necessitous dependants of men on active service, through the medium of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. A committee of six (three from each centre) was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and a list of chemists willing to undertake the work, representing over eighty shops, has been issued.

Glasgow.

The "Glasgow Citizen," October 31, contained a portrait and appreciation of Mr. Thomas Guthrie, chemist, Clydebank, President of the Chemists' Friendly Society. An account is given of Mr. Guthrie's connection with the Society, and of the active part he has taken in Scottish pharmaceutical affairs.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE PHARMACISTS OF ROUEN and district announce that they will henceforth refuse to sell German and Austrian proprietaries.

THE BUREAU OF THE PARISIAN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION has proposed to open an "Immediate Aid Fund" for the families of mobilised pharmacists, in order to supplement the somewhat meagre Government allowance to the wives and families of those serving with the Colours. If all who remain in business would give 2*fr.* per day during the war and send the money monthly to the fund, something might be done.

ALCOHOL COMMANDEERED.—The President of the Paris Pharmacists' Association (Chambre Syndicale des Pharmaciens de la Seine) read to his Council a letter from the Prefect of the Seine Department announcing that the Parisian stocks of alcohol had been commandeered by the military authorities, but that the quantities required by pharmacists would be delivered on presentation of a written demand addressed to the Ministry of War.

AN ANTI-TYPHOIDIC VACCINATION CENTRE has been established at 14 rue Roquepine, Paris, and is open twice weekly from five to seven o'clock. Dr. Maurange has issued some simple instructions. The persons suitable for vaccination are those between four and thirty (or thirty-five) years of age, in good health, not overworked, and not having had typhoid. Three injections are made at weekly intervals. Each should be followed by twenty-four hours' complete rest, with light meals and non-alcoholic drinks only. An hour or two after injection adults should take a gram of antipyrin or half a gram of aspirin.

MANY MEASURES excellent under ordinary conditions become hardships in time of war, or, more strictly speaking, of general mobilisation. Among these is the provision of French law that the pharmacist shall "run" his own *officine*. At a recent meeting of the Parisian Pharmacists' Association the President mentioned that several pharmacists had told him that their right to keep open shop had been menaced. He had accordingly called at the Prefecture of Police, and was there assured that where the proprietor is called up for military service his business may be carried on by a "professional assistant" under the supervision of a non-mobilised pharmacist, even should this latter have a pharmacy of his own. M. Dufau remarked that the managership permit is a wide one.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.—On September 29 the 103rd Regiment of the Line was engaged in Northern France. Volunteers were called upon for a dangerous reconnaissance; so dangerous that most men hung back. Sergeant Eugène Piriou and two "allied" soldiers alone stepped forward. Ere they had gone far the sergeant fell mortally wounded. He was taken to the rear, but soon succumbed. Piriou had worked at the Pharmacie Centrale de France since he was fourteen, and at his graveside (Montparnasse Cemetery, Paris) M. Charles Buchet and others paid eloquent tributes to his qualities, military and civil.—M. Léopold Délepine, house pharmacist at the Cochin Hospital, Paris, took part in the fights of Meaux and Montmorail as sergeant in a regiment of infantry. He was wounded by a shell splinter at the attack on Brimont, but is now completely recovered.—Assistant-Pharmacist Guillemin, of Ambulance No. 1, 14th Army Corps, was mentioned in despatches on September 5 for his "coolness, zeal, and devotion when fulfilling his duties under the most violent firing."—M. Henri Emery, aged fifty, died at the temporary military hospital No. 4 (Elbeuf), to which he was attached as pharmacist.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is subscribed for and supplied weekly to all the members of the seven Chemists' Societies in British South Africa.

Cape Province.

CHEMISTS' CLOSING HOURS.—A controversy has arisen in the Cape Press regarding the application to chemists and druggists of the Cape Town Corporation notice of August 19, in which the hours of business for general dealers are declared to be from 5.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. The questions at issue are whether the expression "general dealer" includes chemists and druggists, and whether chemists and druggists may sell articles other than drugs and medicines after 6.30 P.M. The Town Clerk of Cape Town has answered the first question in the affirmative, a ruling with which certain chemists do not agree. A referendum of Cape Province chemists in regard to early closing is now in circulation, and the Cape Provincial Council is to discuss in the near future the whole problem of shop-hours.

Orange Free State.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.—The monthly meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Council was held on October 9. The following were present: Drs. de Koek, S. A. Friedmann, and W. Johnson, Mr. E. Whiteside (dental member), and Messrs. S. S. Hewitt, A. McMurray, and J. Rawling (pharmaceutical members). Dr. de Koek was elected to the chair, in the absence of Dr. Ward (the President), who had been called up on active service. Extended leave of absence was granted to Drs. Ward and

Usmar while on active service. The medical members of the Council chose Dr. E. W. D. Swift to act as substitute for Dr. Ward, and the Secretary was instructed to request the Government to appoint a temporary substitute for Dr. Usmar, who is a Government nominee.

Transvaal.

MR. W. EASTERBROOK returned to Johannesburg on October 12, after an enjoyable trip to Europe extending over six months. Mr. and Mrs. Easterbrook arrived in England from the Continent on August 2, just before war broke out, and had rather an exciting time, owing to the difficulties in getting across the Channel. They returned per s.s. *Ulysses* from Liverpool, experiencing an uneventful voyage to Cape Town.

A **CANCER-CURER** named Joseph Spearman, who has a reputation among the Dutch, was before Judge Sir Johan Wessels and a jury on Wednesday, October 14, charged with performing the offices of a doctor and a chemist without having been registered in the Transvaal. Cancer-sufferers had come to him from all parts of South Africa, and he charged them sums varying from 5s. 6d. to 100l. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 75l., or to undergo six months' imprisonment.

THE HANNAH CASE.—Mr. Thomas Hannah, chemist and druggist, Amersfoort, Transvaal, has addressed an open letter to the members of the Union Parliament, setting forth what he considers to be the duty of the Government in regard to his case. A letter giving the aspect of the case resulting from the hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council appears in the "Rand Daily Mail" of October 2, in which it is stated that the Union Government has refunded to Mr. Hannah 395l. out of the 577l. fines inflicted, leaving a balance of 182l., which the Government declines to refund without giving any reasons for the detention.

THE SHOP HOURS ACT, which the Supreme Court declared to be *ultra vires*, has been assented to by the Governor in Council, and is now in force again. Chemists have to close at 7 P.M., may open one hour on Wednesday afternoons, and one hour morning and afternoon on holidays and Sundays; also sell medicine and medicinal requirements in emergency cases. One o'clock is the closing hour on Wednesdays. The maximum hours for employes are fifty-two in one week—nine and a half four days in the week, five on Wednesdays, and eleven on Saturdays. Employes must not work more than five hours in one day without a break of at least an hour for refreshments. Notification must be made to the inspectors of intention to work overtime, which must not exceed two and a half hours in one night or thirty-six nights in the year.

DEFENCE FORCES.—It is pointed out in an official recruiting notice issued from Pretoria that Section 8 of the Defence Act imposes an obligation on all employers to allow persons in their employ to enter upon and carry out any service in the Defence Forces for which they are eligible. Under Section 1 every citizen between the ages of seventeen and sixty is liable in time of war to render personal service in defence of the Union in any part of South Africa, whether within or outside the Union.—Among the members of the newly formed Voluntary Civilian Training Association are quite a number of Johannesburg chemists, due largely to the efforts of Mr. J. W. Hull, who has been conducting a vigorous recruiting campaign. The following well-known chemists have joined the Association and are drilling at the Wanderers after business hours: Messrs. H. Wheildon (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Chas. Kerr, J. W. Hull, A. Rennie, W. A. J. Cameron, J. Christie, G. H. Veitch, H. E. Mills, and A. F. Brown.

NETHERLANDS NOTES.

Hygiene for Soldiers.—The Dutch Military Medical Service has published a series of placards bearing hygienic advice for soldiers, which are exhibited in all barrack-rooms, etc. The more intelligent of the soldiers are invited to set an example by strictly following the rules thus given.

Anti-plague Precautions.—A Royal decree is published in the "Staatscourant" of October 24, prescribing extraordinary measures for averting plague and its consequences. Special precautions are directed to be taken with regard to the possibility of plague being introduced into Holland by vagabonds, emigrants, and other persons, who cross the frontier in large bodies. All such are obliged to submit to a medical examination. These regulations are to remain in force for one year, unless revoked at an earlier date.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Tanin Lozenges Case.—Mr. W. Johnston, Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., informs us that in this case (*C. & D.*, October 31, p. 40) each side paid its own costs.

"M.R.C.V.S." Illegally Used.—At the instance of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Edward Massey Kinsey, a veterinary surgeon's assistant, was at Biggleswade on October 28 fined, under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 13/1s., including costs, for using the letters M.R.C.V.S. and V.S. on veterinary certificates which he had signed.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre. At Mold last week, E. H. Marston was summoned, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 37.7 per cent., and was ordered to pay 17s. costs. The Chairman told him he should not keep such a drug in stock for a year.—At Sheffield City Police Court on November 3, John Trickett, grocer, was fined 1l. for selling spirit deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 85.7 per cent.

A Tooth-extraction Case.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court on October 30, before Mr. Justice Banks and a common jury, an action was brought by Miss Jennie Ditchburn, residing at Neville Street, Tunbridge Wells, against Mr. Herbert Albrow, an unregistered dentist, Mount Zion, Tunbridge Wells, to recover damages for alleged negligent treatment by him subsequent to the extraction of a tooth in September of last year. The defendant denied negligence. It appeared from the evidence that after extraction of a tooth pus formed in the plaintiff's gum, but after hearing medical opinion on both sides the jury disagreed. The defendant has had twenty-five years' experience.

Camphorated Oil.—At Woolwich Police Court on November 4, David U. Still, chemist and druggist, Old Charlton, was summoned for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of 10 per cent. Defendant pleaded a warranty dated December 19, 1913, on which date the oil was bought. He stated in his letter that the camphor would evaporate if exposed, but in evidence said he had since discovered that the oil in question had been made by his assistant, who had applied heat, which would account for the evaporation and slight deficiency. Many samples had been taken from him during the thirty-four years he had been in business, and this was the first time any complaint had been made. Mr. Drummond (the Magistrate) accepted the explanation, and dismissed the summons on payment of 12s. 6d. costs.

Perkins, Ltd.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on October 30, Mr. Justice Neville had before him the debenture-holder's action of Standfast v. Perkins, Ltd., chemists, of Birmingham, on a motion for the appointment of a receiver and manager. Counsel stated that the plaintiff held the only debenture, which was for 200l., and that the goodwill was valuable. There was no dispute that the principal money was overdue and that distress had been levied. The difficulty was that some qualified chemist should be appointed manager, and it had been suggested that the receiver proposed, who is a chartered accountant, should be at liberty to employ the director who is at present carrying on the business, and who is a qualified chemist, as manager. This was now assented to. His Lordship made the appointment as asked and, with the consent of the parties, entered the usual judgment in a debenture-holder's action.

Mersey Chemical-works, Ltd.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on November 3, Mr. Justice Warrington appointed a controller under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, of the Mersey Chemical-works, Ltd. Mr. Austen Cartmell, for the Board of Trade, said that 25,000 odd shares of 5l. each had been issued, and all except seven, held by seven directors, were held by three German concerns. His Lordship left it optional whether there should be a single or a joint controller. [See also *C. & D.*, October 24, p. 39. The company was registered in 1903, with capital of 200,000l. Of the seven directors, three are nominated by Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine; three by Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld; and one by Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-fabrikation, Berlin. The first directors were Kommerzienrat S. Vischer, Kommerzienrat R. Huttenmüller, Dr. E. Ehrhardt, Geheimrat Dr. H. T. von Bottinger, Professor Dr. C. Duisberg, Dr. K. Kerkeler, and Dr. F. Oppenheim.]

German Firms in England.—Mr. Justice Bailhache, sitting as the Commercial Judge in the King's Bench

Division of the High Court on October 29, said, in the course of his judgment in the case of *Ingle v. Mannheim Insurance Co.*:

On the facts I think that, apart from the effect of the Proclamation of October 8, the defendants are not in the position of alien enemies. In the case of individuals and at common law the question whether a man is to be treated as an alien enemy for the purpose of his contracts, right of suit, and the like, does not depend upon his nationality or even upon his true domicile, but upon whether he carries on business in this country or not. If he does it is not illegal, even during war, to have business dealings with him in this country in respect of the business which he carries on here. He is not in respect of that business divided by the war line, but has what is sometimes called a commercial domicile here. The same thing is true of companies which have a head office in Germany, but which have a branch office here in respect of business transactions with such branch office.

In the Prize Court on the same day the Attorney-General submitted two propositions "with some confidence"—(1) Where the alien enemy comes forward and avows his enemy character without qualification he is not entitled to be heard; (2) where he comes forward as an alien enemy but *pro hac vice* as standing in a position which relieves him from his enemy character he is entitled to be heard.

Apothecaries Act, 1815.

APPEAL: BURDEN v. APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, London, on November 2, before Justices Horridge and Rowlatt, Charles Burden, herbalist, Worcester, appealed against his conviction by the Worcester County Court for acting as an apothecary, and ordering him to pay the maximum penalty of 20l., with costs (*C. & D.*, 1914, 1, 764). The Apothecaries' Society were the respondents to the appeal. Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., and Mr. Wynne appeared for the appellant, and Mr. R. O. B. Lane and Mr. R. F. Goodhart represented the respondents.

Mr. Hume Williams, in opening the appellant's case, said that in August 1913 a Mrs. Rosina Williams, of Worcester, was attended by Mr. Burden, who gave her herbal medicines as a remedy for an internal abscess. She died, and it was found by *post-mortem* examination that she had suffered from a kidney-disease. Proceedings were taken by the Apothecaries' Society, with the result stated. The appeal was one of great importance, because it affected the whole business of herbalists, and, indeed, apothecaries as well. The question was whether or not herbalists generally are entitled to carry on their business as herbalists without being sued under the Apothecaries Act? Counsel then dealt with the statutes and cases, pointing out that the Apothecaries Act provides, *inter alia*, "that nothing in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend to, or prejudice or in any way affect the trade of a chemist and druggist in the buying and compounding of drugs and medicines, wholesale or retail." The evidence given before the County Court Judge was that the case had not been properly diagnosed, and a medical witness expressed the expert opinion that an apothecary is one who makes up medicines either for the public or a doctor. As a matter of fact, said counsel, if they looked at the old Acts they would find that originally the duties of an apothecary were strictly defined. His function was to make up the prescriptions of a physician. In later years, however, those functions had been enlarged, and an apothecary sometimes acted as a physician.

Mr. Justice Horridge: Mr. Burden treated the woman in exactly the same way as a doctor would: he called on her and gave her medicine?

Mr. Hume Williams: He did not receive payment for his visit. All he charged for was his medicine. Proceeding with the evidence heard at the county court, counsel said Mr. Burden, who was well known and respected in Worcester, had been for twenty-seven years a herbalist. He was on the Insurance panel and recognised as being able to treat patients. He had never called himself anything but a herbalist, and the scope of his practice was the dealing with minor maladies by the means of simple remedies. The Judge found that an apothecary is a person who professes to judge an internal disease by symptoms and to cure it by medicine: that the defendant acted as an apothecary, and that he had no licence to do that. Counsel submitted that the Judge was wrong, as he had not appreciated the real distinction drawn by the Act of 1815 between chemists and druggists and apothecaries. In addition, he would suggest that under the Act of 1815 the Apothecaries' Society has no right of action, for this reason: that the Act defines in Section 5 what the duties of an apothecary are, and unless, therefore, there was evidence bringing the defendant (when penalties were sued for) within the express provisions of the section, the Act could not be put into

force. He contended that a herbalist is in fact a chemist and druggist, and comes within the exemption in the Act dealing with chemists and druggists.

Mr. Justice Horridge: A chemist is a man who makes up a medicine from a prescription; an apothecary is in the position of the physician himself.

Mr. Hume Williams: If that is so, you are turning the Act of 1815 right round, for an apothecary in the Act is a man who makes up drugs and whose shop is open to examination.

Mr. Justice Horridge: The House of Lords has said that an apothecary has no right to prescribe.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: What effect do you give to the section dealing with chemists and druggists?

Counsel: They are not obliged to keep drugs, and do not come under the necessity of having their shops examined under the Act.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: In what respect is a chemist and druggist's sphere narrower than the apothecary's?

Mr. Hume Williams: Because the apothecary has to keep all drugs that a physician may require and prescribe. A herbalist, like a chemist, need only keep herbs and medicines pure and simple.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: So your client is a chemist?

Mr. Williams: He comes within that exemption.

His Lordship: Then the chemist and druggist can make up a medicine after diagnosing the symptoms of a person?

Mr. Hume Williams: Your Lordship takes me a little farther than I need go, for I am only dealing with a herbalist, but I will admit that a chemist is not bound to make up a prescription, nor is a herbalist.

Mr. Justice Horridge: Here you really have done all that a doctor could do.

Mr. Williams: Oh, no; I have not charged for my visit. All I have charged for was the herbs I supplied. A poor person goes into a chemist's shop and says he has something the matter with him. He tells the chemist what the symptoms are, and the chemist gives him a medicine. You would not suppose that that man could be called an apothecary?

Mr. Justice Horridge: He went to see the woman, and told her what he thought was the matter with her.

Mr. Williams: He only saw her because she could not call on him. After all, he must know what is the matter with a person before he could prescribe herbs for her, and he was entitled to do that under the Act of Henry VIII.

Mr. Justice Horridge: But a man is not allowed to do a thing, even though he be not paid, if it is prohibited by the Act. It has been held, his Lordship continued, that a chemist cannot advise, so you cannot come within the exception as a chemist.

Mr. Williams: I do not see how a chemist can sell unless he gives some advice at some time.

Mr. Lane, replying to his Lordship, said he had appeared in two or three prosecutions of a similar character in the lower courts.

Mr. Justice Horridge (to Mr. Williams): So you contend (1) that apothecaries only make up prescriptions by physicians, and therefore your client was not doing the work of an apothecary; (2) that he is a chemist; (3) that if he is not a chemist, the old Act of Henry VIII. which licences herbalists has not been repealed.

Mr. R. O. B. Lane observed that the authority of *Jones v. Macuna* is to the effect that when a man attends a person and prescribes a medicine for him or her, he is acting as an apothecary. In 1815, when the charter was given to the apothecary to practise, he was a vendor of drugs. Then he worked with the physician—"devilled" for him, to use a legal term—and so learned the profession, and in time became a qualified physician and did considerably more than dispense drugs. The Medical Act, 1886, empowered the Society to call in surgical examiners.

Their Lordships intimated that, having looked at the few authorities available, they did not require to hear Mr. Lane any further.

Mr. Wynn then addressed the Court in reply. On the day following the Court dismissed the appeal. In so doing, Mr. Justice Horridge said the question was whether in this case the penalties provided by Section 20 of the Act were recoverable. The County Court Judge had found that an apothecary is a person who professes to judge and determine a disease by symptoms and applies himself to cure it by medicine. The Judge had followed the finding of Mr. Justice Cresswell in the *Apothecaries' Company v. Lotinga*, and the Court thought he had come to a right conclusion. But it had been said by Mr. Hume Williams on behalf of the appellant that there were two reasons why the appellant in this case did not come within the prohibition of Section 20. First, he said, he was, under the provisions of Section 28, "a chemist and druggist." An authority stated what a chemist and druggist is. It drew a distinction

between the druggist and three other people—viz., the physician, surgeon, and the chemist. With regard to the chemist, the authority said: "A chemist can only recover for medicine, and not for advice." Therefore a chemist is not a person who prescribes, and the appellant in this case did. The difference between a chemist and an apothecary was also made clear, and the difference is that while one cannot prescribe the other can, and therefore the appellant could not bring himself within the protection of Section 28. A further ground put forward in support of the appeal was that the appellant was protected by the Herbalists Act passed in the reign of Henry VIII., which Act had not been repealed. Lord Justice Fry had said on that point: "As to the Act of Henry VIII. it does nothing which authorises a herbalist to make up and sell medicines for internal complaints." There was no evidence that the case of the appellant came within the provisions of the old Act, and that being so the onus was on the appellant to prove that he had acted merely as a herbalist within the meaning of the old Act. There was no evidence offered by him that the prescriptions he gave were for any of the maladies mentioned in the Act. Further, Lord Esher had said in one case: "The defendant did not act only as a herbalist, but has done something else; he acted as an apothecary." That remark applied to this case, for there was no evidence before the County Court Judge on which he could find that the appellant had acted only as a herbalist within the meaning of the Statute of Henry VIII. The case was covered by authority, and had not warranted all the argument they had heard about it.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt concurred. The case, he said, was too clear for argument. An apothecary is a man who prescribes for diseases and mixes up the drugs he prescribes. The appellant did that, for he examined Mrs. Williams, diagnosed a complaint from which she was not suffering, and gave her a medicine mixed by himself; therefore he acted as an apothecary.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.

Mr. Wynn asked for leave to appeal on behalf of the appellant. "We have asked for a definition," he said, "and we have not got it, so we shall go to the House of Lords if necessary."

Their Lordships intimated that as the case was covered by authority they would not give leave to appeal.

In the Court of Appeal on Thursday, before Lords Justices Buckley, Phillimore, and Pickford, Mr. Wynn applied for leave to appeal, explaining that leave had been refused by the Divisional Court. Counsel said the matter was a very important one, and unless Mr. Burden had leave to appeal he could not go to the House of Lords if necessary.

Their Lordships said the application could be renewed on Monday, when they had read the judgments in the Divisional Court.

Trade-marks of Alien Enemies.

THE hearing of applications to suspend certain trade-marks belonging to alien enemies was continued before the Comptroller-General on October 30, when an application was heard in regard to

LYSOL.

Sir George Marks, M.P., on behalf of W. Cooper & Nephews, stated that his clients desired the suspension in their favour of the word-mark and device-mark (Nos. 98,947 and 98,948). He said his clients have excellent facilities for preparing this substance; they are large manufacturers of disinfectants of all classes, and they receive continually requests from their customers to prepare lysol. They have a similar preparation, which is used very largely for veterinary purposes. They are probably the largest distillers of cresylic acid in Britain, and they could handle many thousands of gallons of lysol if they got the licence.

The Comptroller said that they had made the word lysol public property.

Sir George said that in that case the device-mark is as important as the word itself, as the public look for it.

The Comptroller replied that if any one firm were allowed to use the device it must be thrown open to all.

Sir George agreed. He was there, he stated, to break down the device for the benefit of W. Cooper & Nephews, British trade, and the British public. He desired to point out that by not throwing open the device-mark as well as the word, the Board of Trade are holding up a trade during the war for the benefit of alien enemies.

The Comptroller gave it as his opinion that if British firms were allowed to use the word lysol, they could before the war was over establish such a reputation for their product that the German-made article would not find favour

with the public after the war. At any rate, that was his hope.

Sir George contended that lysol has always been sold with this device, and the public associate the word and the device with the article that they want. If, however, the Board of Trade, for reasons which seem to them good and sufficient, cannot see their way to throw the device open, he alternatively asked to be allowed to use the word lysol in a circle or other device, instead of in a triangle. He contended that the German owners should have no exclusive right to the word lysol in the device, as the word is now public property.

The Comptroller said that meant that the German owners would retain the right to the triangular mark if they disclaimed lysol. He would bear the suggestion in mind when making his report to the Board of Trade.

An application for suspension as regards 98,948 by B. L. N. Phillips, Ltd., was also down for hearing on October 30, but the applicants did not appear.

CASES DECIDED.

The following applications to suspend trade-marks have been refused:

"FORMAMINT." Applicant, J. E. Griffiths. (*C. & D.*, October 3, p. 40.)

"SPIRALETTE" and mushroom device; for fly-catchers. Applicant, Booth & Co. (*C. & D.*, October 10, p. 42.)

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Apollinaris Victor Jagielski, M.D. (Berlin), 14 Dorset Square, London, N.W.—This debtor applied to the Bankruptcy Court, London, before Mr. Registrar Hood, on October 29, for an order of discharge. The applicant is eighty years old, and had been adjudged bankrupt twice before. His liabilities are estimated at 666*l.*, and no assets have been realised. Mr. F. T. Garton, Assistant Official Receiver, said that he was told that the bankrupt is a German, and had not been naturalised in England. The bankrupt stated that he is a Pole. The discharge was refused.

Re Evan Chas. Ashford, lately carrying on business at 52 Gold Street, Northampton, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor was examined at the Northampton Bankruptcy Court on November 3, the statement of affairs showing gross liabilities 10,394*l.*, 13*s.* 6*d.*, with 2,539*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* expected to rank for dividend. The assets were valued at 652*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,836*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The debtor stated that he is seventy-one years old, and had been in business in Gold Street for forty-five years. When he took over the business he had 300*l.* of his own, and he borrowed 700*l.* of an uncle. That loan had since been repaid. At no time had he taken the trouble to find out his exact financial position. All through he had been speculating in house property, as well as carrying on business as a chemist. On house property he estimated he had lost 2,000*l.*, 500*l.* in mining shares, 1,000*l.* in mineral-water shares, and 5,000*l.* through a bank swindle. The examination was formally adjourned.

Re Charles Stewart White, Ph.C., 45 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.—The public examination of this debtor took place before Mr. Registrar Linklater, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on November 3, upon accounts showing liabilities 1,188*l.* and assets valued at 644*l.* Replying to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver, the debtor repeated the statements already reported (*C. & D.*, September 19, p. 41), adding that the business had done fairly well, and in 1910 the turnover reached 2,500*l.*, which yielded a net profit of 500*l.* for the year. It was possible that he had not kept proper accounts of the trading. In 1909 witness invested money in four leasehold houses in the Tower Bridge Road, and they brought him in from 60*l.* to 70*l.* per annum net. During the same year he and three others formed the Sutton Rinkeries, Ltd., to equip and carry on a roller-skating rink at Sutton. That was done at a cost of about 3,000*l.*, which was paid out of the first year's profits. Witness had speculated in rubber and oil shares, and thereby lost about 4,500*l.*, and he also made smaller losses by the sale of second-hand motor-cars. The examination was concluded.

MR. S. H. JOHNSON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. G. Coleman, 249 Narborough Road, Leicester.

EUCALYPT.—At the annual meeting of the British Association a Research Committee was appointed, with Professor H. E. Armstrong as Chairman, to report on the botanical and chemical characters of the eucalypts and their correlation.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BRITISH WAX-REFINING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. The first directors are S. C. C. Green, P. S. Brentnall, and H. L. Marsh. R.O., Beehive Works, Lower Bridge Road, Redhill.

C. ASH & SONS (ITALY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on in Italy (and also, if thought desirable, elsewhere) the business of manufacturers of and dealers in artificial-teeth materials, etc.

CRAIG & WELLWOOD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. The subscribers and first directors are H. L. Craig and J. Wellwood. R.O., 14 Ferryquay Street, Londonderry.

SELF-CURE REMEDY CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 250*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To deal in hygienic appliances and literature, herbal and patent medicines, etc. The subscribers are G. Hall and Miss E. Horden. R.O., 23 Brighton Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

REED & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist, pharmacist, drug-dispenser, etc. The first directors are J. Reed (permanent governing director and chairman) and J. O. Boulton. R.O., 32 Church Street, West Ham.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION (word "Limited" omitted from the title by licence of the Board of Trade).—Objects: To take over the Margaret Street Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, carried on at Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., and at Fairlight Sanatorium, Sussex.

CUTHBERTS (LANCASTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business carried on at Lancaster as "J. E. Cuthbert," to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, grocers, drysalers, oil and colour men, etc., and to enter into an agreement with E. Cuthbert. The subscribers and first directors are E. Cuthbert, Mary A. Cuthbert, and J. W. Huke.

DURBIN'S DRUG-STORES (PUTNEY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by H. E. Durbin at 131 High Street, Putney, S.W. The subscribers and first directors are H. E. Durbin (permanent governing director, subject to holding 500*l.* shares, with 150*l.* per annum as remuneration) and H. Sutcliffe, with Mr. H. S. Durbin as a director.

DUBOIS & CO. (HAGGERSTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes, medicated lozenges, ointments, salves, medicated lotions, and patent medicines, beauty specialists, physical culturists, chemists and druggists, etc., and to acquire the undertaking of Dubois & Co. The first directors are E. J. Wilkes, J. Pollitt, and S. C. Wilson. Remuneration, 100*l.* per annum, divisible. R.O., 3 Station Buildings, Haggerston, London, E.

Company News.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.—The directors announce that the business continued to progress satisfactorily up to the outbreak of the war, but, on account of the interests in countries affected, the directors have, as a precautionary measure, decided to declare in respect of the year ended September 30 last an interim dividend of 6*d.* per share, less income-tax.

HENRY FINKLER & CO., LTD.—The joint liquidators of this company, which is being voluntarily wound-up, request all creditors, on or before November 20, 1914, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to the liquidators, Arthur F. Whinney and George Ballard, 4b Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The annual meeting was held on October 30 at the Holborn Restaurant, Sir Thomas R. Dewar presiding. In moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, Sir Thomas referred to the agreement with Messrs. Lever Bros., which is working in a very satisfactory manner. The directors were well satisfied when they completed the contract, and, notwithstanding all dislocation of commerce throughout the world, the company was never in a better position. The month of September was a "record" one, the business done being the largest in the history of the company. The report was unanimously adopted.

BIRTHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

CADGE.—At 193 Philip's Lane, Tottenham, on October 30, the wife of A. A. Cadge, of a son.

LEWIS.—At 14 Windsor Road, Penarth, on November 2, the wife of Herbert J. Lewis, F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

ALLKINS—BURRIN.—At the Parish Church, Cowley St. John, Oxford, on October 14, Walter Hudson Allkins, chemist and druggist, Coulsdon, Surrey, to Agnes May, second daughter of the late Edmund Burrin and of Mrs. Burrin, 17 Southfield Road, Oxford.

CLANCY—WADE.—At St. Mary's, Cape Town, by the Rev. Dr. Welch, on October 3, Matthew Walter Clancy, chemist and druggist, late of Glasgow, to Gertrude, only daughter of the late Walter Wade, chemist and dentist, Sidecup, Kent.

WHITHAM—CARKEET.—At Minehead Parish Church, by the Rev. Prebendary Sainsbury, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Boyne Bunting (Rector of Porlock), on November 2, Fred. Whitham, chemist and druggist, Porlock, Somerset, to Laura Kate Carkeet, of Linkinhorne, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BAILEY.—At Plymouth, on October 22, Mr. John Richard Bailey, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine.

CLAYTON.—At Ferndale, Witham Bank, Boston, on October 23, Mr. Daniel T. Clayton, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine, formerly of Grimsby.

EDWARDS.—At 13 Shaftesbury Square, Belfast, on November 1, Florence Mowbray, aged seven years, youngest daughter of Robert Edwards, Ph.C., as the result of an accident.

FISHER.—At Woodside, Larkfield, Gourrock, on October 30, Mr. Thomas Fisher, chemist and druggist.

HOWARD.—At the London Hospital, on October 22, Mr. Wilkins Rigg Howard, chemist and druggist, 4 Napier Road, Kensington, London, W., aged fifty-six.

LATHAM.—At Cottingham, Hull, recently, Robert John Latham, chemist and druggist. Mr. Latham was for many years in business at Howden, where he also held the appointment of Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

SMITH.—On October 24, Mr. Robert George Smith, chemist and druggist, Liverpool, aged seventy-one. Mr. Smith, who entered the wholesale trade in London, was for some years in charge of the "wet" department of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. He opened a pharmacy in Smithdown Road, Liverpool, thirty-six years ago, and ultimately owned three pharmacies in South Liverpool. Owing to the state of his health, Mr. Smith had not taken an active part in his business during recent years.

TAYLOR.—At 16 Diamond Street, Saltburn, on October 31, Mr. William Taylor, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Taylor had carried on business in the town for nearly fifty years.

WOOLMAN.—At Chester, on October 22, Mr. Thomas Woolman, chemist and druggist, aged forty-one.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Charles Martin, senior representative of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, whose death we notified last week, took place at Streatham Park Cemetery on October 31. The chief family mourners present were Messrs. C. H. Martin, R. Martin, G. Cartwright, J. Hopkins, and Lester. The House of Maw was represented by Messrs. C. Trentham Maw, A. F. Porter, R. D. Dixon, W. Hoole, Paddon, Weight, Denton, Wilshaw, Leng, Whitman, C. Jones, Coleman, J. Ford, C. Banks, Tweedy, Cato, Hayward, Kearsey, Brittain, Ridlay, and Barnard. The members of the wholesale and retail drug-trade who paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Martin included Mr. and Mrs. Boyes, Messrs. T. R. Williams, H. B. Eveson, A. H. Solomon, S. J. Massey, Allen, G. Davis, Lionel Cooper, F. E. Izod, P. Nosworthy, Floyd, A. B. V. Taffs, Fowle, Rickford, Brindley Grice, F. Peck, J. Keall, Goy, Winzer, Shacklock, Ramsey, Portway, T. R. Williams, W. Sandford, Shackelford, and G. A. Tocher. The floral tributes, which were very beautiful, numbered over seventy.

TRADE NOTES.

LESCOL BRAND Eau de Cologne is made in Great Britain. It is a product of the Lescol Perfumery Co., Lomond Grove, Camberwell, London, S.E.

CHLORDYNE for soldiers and sailors on active service is specially packed by Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing-chemists, Brighton. A special showcase is issued, with a view of promoting the sale of the article.

PEBECO TOOTH-PASTE is now being manufactured in this country by Messrs. P. Beiersdorf & Co., manufacturing-chemists, 7 and 8 Idol Lane, London, E.C., and is put up in a precisely similar manner to what it has hitherto been.

SHOWCASES AND FITTINGS for Christmas trade is a note struck by the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Philip Josephs & Sons, 93 Old Street, London, E.C. The firm have a large stock of new and second-hand shop-fittings to select from.

AN APPRECIATION of the products of Messrs. W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, is given in an advertisement contained in this number. It takes the form of a letter from a Bristol chemist, who has a Cartwright window all the year round, and finds it pays.

AN ARTISTIC ANNOUNCEMENT in this issue is that advertising the Maarsen brand quinine, for which the sole sale agents are Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C. Sketches of cinchon-trees are an effective feature of the advertisement.

OPTICAL ADVERTISING.—Messrs. Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., announce that they have a special department which deals with optical advertising. A postcard request will suffice to obtain specimens of brochures dealing with spectacles and eye-glasses.

BOVRIL wish us to emphasise the fact that all the directors of the company are British, and that their product is British-made and British-owned. To make this quite clear the company give in an advertisement in this number a complete list of the directors of the company since its formation, which is a guarantee that there has been an entire absence of any alien influence or control.

MESSRS. R. LANE-HALL & Co., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., inform us that they are now in a position to supply bronze powders of French manufacture. The firm also give in this issue particulars of the selling-agencies which they hold from business houses in France, Switzerland, Italy, and Holland. It will be noted also that English-made aniline dyes and photographic chemicals are specialities.

WATERPROOF APRONS.—Lilywhite, Ltd. (formerly the Halifax Photographic Co.), Lilywhite Works, Halifax, have submitted for our inspection one of their waterproof aprons which they advertise elsewhere in this issue. These aprons are well and strongly made, and should prove a boon to all who have to work among liquids, particularly water. Photographers, chemists, their assistants, and especially assistants in wholesale and manufacturing houses, would find them exceedingly useful. The company are also manufacturers of sodium hyposulphite.

BEECHAM'S ALMANACK and CALENDARS for 1915 are ready, and chemists can get supplies of them for presentation to their customers by writing to Thomas Beecham, St. Helens. The calendars are pretty and attractive, the artists' subjects being domestic, except one of the four, in which the scene is a chemist's shop, and this conversation occurs between the little girl customer and the chemist:

"A Box of Pills, please!"

"Anti-bilious?"

"No. Uncle is, and he said Beecham's Pills."

The Family Almanack is as good as ever for use in the household.

VOYAGE OF AN "IDRIS" BOTTLE.—Idris & Co., Ltd., Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, send us a letter they have received from one of their correspondents, Mr. Hedley Webster, of Vancouver, B.C., of which the following is an extract: "In July last I received from the British Vice-Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, a message which I threw over the stern of the C.P.R. steamship *Empress of Britain* in latitude 54° 24', longitude 33° 32', enclosed in an Idris ginger-ale bottle. The message was picked up in April 1914 at Midnes, Faxa Bay, on the west coast of Iceland, and turned over to the British Vice-Consul, who forwarded it to my English home, from whence it was sent to British Columbia. The incident may be of interest to sea-going men who pass this route so often in crossing the storm-tossed Atlantic, as it serves to show the drift of the Gulf Stream, which sets N.N.E. for Iceland and the Norwegian coast. Probably the strength of the bottle, combined with the air inside securely corked up, served to secure its safety during its

long journey of 800 miles." (See also *C. & D.*, September 26, p. 67.)

RAZOR-BLADE SHARPENING.—Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, are agents for the Hill safety-razor blade-sharpener, a machine scientifically built so as to secure the human touch which is essential in the manipulation of the blade. It is driven by a small electric motor, which is placed under the table and can be run from the ordinary electric-light supply. The blade-holder is made to take any make of blade. There is a hone-stone, which is only used for very dull blades. The sharpening-wheels on the left side of the machine are of leather prepared with a special surface which makes them almost equal to a hone-stone. The finishing-wheels on the right side are of finest grade horsehide, and ensure a satisfactory edge on the blades.

The machine is nickelled and stands on a black-enamelled table. The increased popularity of the safety-razor should render one of these machines a profitable investment, as a handsome profit can be obtained sharpening blades at the rate of 1s. per dozen. The agents will supply further particulars on request.

JAY MACK'S LEDGER, with the cash-book, is being sent on approval to retail chemists by the originator and publisher, Mr. J. Macivor, High Town, Crewe. These books are clever, and besides being money, time, and worry savers, they help chemists well in keeping a grip upon the incomings and outgoings of their businesses. The books are being sent on four days' approval, but it requires scarcely four minutes for any man who wants a simple system of book-keeping to decide that the price of these books is money well spent.

WELLCOME EXPOSURE RECORD.—This record and diary for photographers, prepared and published by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, is now ready for 1915. As every pharmaceutical camerist knows, it is one of the best sellers that there are, simply because it is the best thing of the kind available to photographers. The New Year's one resembles its predecessors in appearance, and the contents have been carefully revised and extended. Three editions of it are published—one for the Northern Hemisphere, one for the Southern Hemisphere, and the third—a special edition—for the United States of America. The retail price in the British Isles is, as before, 1s.

A PATRIOTIC BUSINESS SCHEME.—John Gosnell & Co., Ltd. perfumery and toilet-preparation manufacturers, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., have inaugurated a clever selling-plan in connection with their specialties, and invite the co-operation of the trade in working it. Each of the specialties bears a stamp similar to the reproduction, but printed in appropriate colours, and valued $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for articles of 1s. or under, and 1d. for those above. Children are invited to collect these stamps and send them to Messrs. Gosnell when they have 1s. worth. Then each month the firm will send to the British Red Cross Society 1s. for each shilling's worth of stamps received, the children's names being sent as the real subscribers. Each child who sends the stamps is to be enrolled in the "Khaki Crown" Crusade, and a badge of membership sent to him or her. The goods to which the stamps are attached are mentioned by Messrs. Gosnell in their advertisement, and they offer an assorted parcel of them (sixteen in all) at 3l. 0s. 10d. net, the articles selling retail at 4l. 2s. 6d. They are all saleable lines, and at a time like the present the special offer is one which will induce the public to buy freely. It is for chemists to see that they do not lose the business advantage which Messrs. Gosnell are creating by the wide publicity that they are giving to the scheme. We understand that stamps for goods in stock may be obtained upon sending to the firm particulars of them with the date of the invoice.



SHOP-LIGHT SHADES.—The device here figured is one which Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E., are offering free to chemists for putting over their electric-light bulbs. The shade is simple and ingenious. It consists of four semi-transparent flaps attached to a dark board, through which the bulb fixture is inserted. The result is ample illumination of the goods below the shade, the revelation of appropriate emblems about Wright's coal-tar soap, which will catch the customer's eye, and the light is subdued in accordance with the authorities' order. Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney are prepared to distribute these to chemists as long as the stock of them lasts, and we advise chemists to be prompt in asking—by letter, not 'phone.



REPLACING GERMAN PROPRIETARIES.—Reviewing the steps taken by manufacturers during the last three months to replace chemical and pharmaceutical preparations of German manufacture, it is obvious that much has been accomplished, and that enterprising firms are meeting all demands. This was brought home to the writer on a recent visit to the laboratories of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N., where a large number of fine chemicals hitherto made abroad are being manufactured, and many pharmaceutical preparations are manufactured to replace German goods. Hexamine is now being made by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., and although it is not intended in this note to deal with the fine chemicals manufactured, hexamine or formamine is mentioned as an essential ingredient in Urosolvine, a combination of hexamine and lithium benzoate, an improvement on cystopurin. Urosolvine is used as a uric-acid solvent, and is put up in tablet-form, in bottles, retailing at 1s. Sanusin is a compound of resorcin, boric acid, Peru balsam, zinc and bismuth carbonates, which replaces anusol. It is put up in semipules, which give the medicament an advantage over the suppository form. Sanusin semipules are packed in boxes of one dozen, and are especially of value in hæmorrhoids. The special form of lysol made by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., is issued under the name Crescitol. It contains the standard amount of cresols combined with potash-soap as ordered in the specification of the expired patent. It is packed in various sizes, and 2-oz. sample bottles are put up for distribution to medical men. Herogen is in greater demand than ever, as it is a well-established food of the casein variety. A fine new showcard has just



been issued which has upon it white embossed figures on Wedgwood ground, the motif being the same as the pictorial portion of the illustration given herewith. A recent development has been to make the food in biscuit-form, and as herogen biscuits a wide popularity is assured. Sample tins, which sell at 2d. each, have been introduced as a means of introducing herogen biscuits to fresh customers. In regard to eau de Cologne, the plan has been adopted of placing the words "All-British" in red script on the labels of the bottles. This is a very effective

way of dissociating the product from foreign-made perfumes. Then, again, Esvach water is much to the fore now that Austrian and Hungarian mineral aperient waters are no longer imported into this country. Sample bottles of Esvach water form a good means of introducing it to the medical profession and the public. Formalin-and-mint tablets and formalin-and-rose tablets meet other demands for home products. These efforts to keep the flag flying are backed up by showcards, in which the Union Jack is displayed, along with the words "All-British." Chemists desirous of taking the opportunity of replacing products which can no longer be imported should obtain particulars of these goods. An advertisement in this issue emphasises the fact that "P.P.P." chemicals conform to the requirements of the B.P. 1914.

SAFETY RAZORS.—Mr. W. P. Kelland, 36 Camomile Street, London, E.C., advertises elsewhere in this issue British-made safety razors. We have examined these goods, and we are satisfied that they are of excellent quality. The razors look well and are neatly put up in rexine, leatherette, leather, or metal cases. The retail prices are from 1s. to 10s. 6d., and by purchasing certain quantities retailers can have their names and addresses stamped on the lining of the case-lids. Mr. Kelland informs us that before the war he was agent for a German house, and he has now arranged for the production of the razors, cases, etc., in Britain. He claims to have met the German makers in price and to have beaten them in quality. Mr. Kelland is making a speciality of lines suitable for chemists, and he invites our subscribers to apply to the above address for descriptive catalogue and terms.

"IALINE" FLUID.—The number of British-made lysols is increasing. The latest of these to which our attention has been directed is the "Ialine" clear soluble fluid placed on the market by Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C. This fluid contains fully 50 per cent. of free cresols, and tested by the Rideal-Walker method its efficiency is between 3 and 4. Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood being actual distillers of tar-products, and having also works in the countries of our Allies, have unrivalled facilities for using the cresols most suitable for the purpose in view. There is no free alkali in Ialine, an important point in the case of a fluid which is destined to be employed in medical and surgical practice. Ialine is packed in bottles and tins from containers of 6 oz. to 40-gal. casks, and the prices show an advantage over those charged for German products.

WINDOW-DISPLAYS.—A representative of the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., London, delivered a lecture, illustrated by lantern-slides, on "Window-displays as a Means of Attracting Trade" at a meeting of the Halifax Advertising Club on October 28. A window-display, said the lecturer, to be effective must do three things: (1) It must attract attention; (2) it must arouse interest; and (3) it must create a desire to buy. Some hints were given as to how these desiderata may be accomplished, and the speaker also emphasised a few "Don'ts," among which were the following:

Don't crowd too much into your window; the public interest is best attracted and held by a graceful and specialised arrangement of goods.

Don't favour complicated colour schemes—the simplest are the best.

Don't be afraid to get out of the rut; it is the unusual that attracts, and the public like originality in ideas.

Don't fail to make your window-scheme seasonal.

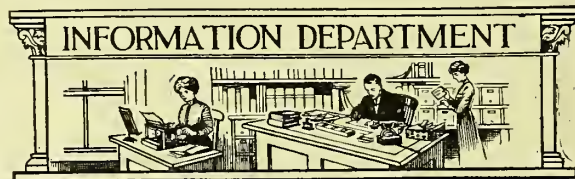
By the way, we noticed a National Cash Register in use by a railway-ticket checker at the gate of one of the Underground stations. It records excess fares.

SOAPS WHICH BRING PROFIT.—Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E., devote their advertisement to good selling lines of soap and tooth-powder. Illustrations are given of the goods, and the wholesale prices are affixed.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Hall, Edward Percy, High Street, Mablethorpe St. Mary (Lincs.), Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, G. J. Wray, 6 Albion Terrace, Great Grimsby, accountant. Dated, October 31; filed, November 2. Secured creditors, 636/.; liabilities unsecured, 841/.; estimated net assets, 663/.. The creditors include: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London (49/.); The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London (31/.); W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London (30/.); T. Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley (32/.); Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham (11/.); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull (128/.); and Yardley & Co., Ltd., Stratford (18/.).

Eaton Henry, Glen Parva, Leicestershire, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, C. Barnes, C.A., 3 Wellford Road, Leicester. Dated, October 23; filed, October 29. Liabilities unsecured, 247/.; estimated net assets, 138/.. Among the creditors are: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London (20/.); Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London (5/.); the Crown Perfumery Co., Ltd., London (3/.); Ford, Shapland & Co., London (3/.); Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham (22/.); Cupal, Ltd., Blackburn (3/.); Wyleys, Ltd., Coventry (19/.); Liebig Medicated Wine Co., near Huddersfield (5/.); T. E. Butler, Son & Co., Leicester (5/.); J. Richardson & Co., Leicester (41/.); Brett & Co., Leicester (9/.); and A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Leicester (4/.).



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).
Telephone Number: 3617 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 144/482. "Izeeka." | 147/67. Davis's "Eucathymen" (for toothache). |
| 144/483. Chesterfield's pink drops. | 147/69. "Detergol," a disinfectant. |
| 145/49. "Volto" foot-powder. | 147/690. "Parabolic" disinfectant. |
| 146/51. Glendale Rubber Co. (of Talanta, U.S.A.): agents. | 148/55. "Iodophthalyl": where obtainable. |
| 146/510. "Sicasse." | 149/48. "Tettanin" antitoxin (veterinary). |
| 144/480. Taylor's effervescent tablets. | 149/480. "Tuson" sheep-dips. |
| 144/481. "Sourall" (or "Surall") hair-tonic. | 148/46. Makers of quart-size tin cylinder syringes (veterinary). |
| 147/31. "Antifecondoid" in tablet form. | |
| 150/34. "Neuroids." | |

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Acid phosphates, 26/26 | Metallic capsules for bottles, 127/22 |
| Alcohol distillation plant (for India), 148/12 | Methyl-alcohol-recovery plant, 89/2 |
| Aluminium goods (British makers), 145/4, 147/19 | Metal substitute, 132/33 |
| Ammonia perchlorate, 148/11 | Milk-powder machinery, 144/27 |
| Ampoules, glass, empty (for America), 145/68 | Milk, powdered, 136/530 |
| "Anticor" safety razors, 146/56 | Mixers for malt and oil, 141/10 |
| Anturic bath salts, 139/530 | "Mutax" dry-cleaning brush, 141/23 |
| Baines "Dielectric" 148/31 | Nostoline, 145/39 |
| Barium chloride (in quantity), 146/560 | Orange-sticks, 146/58 |
| Binitrotoluol, 148/110 | Paper bags, 143/59 |
| "Bobby" fly-catcher, 147/68 | Parr's life pills, 142/74 |
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OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The Pharmaceutical Society

has been stirred into unwonted activity by the bomb dropped into our midst by the Insurance Commissioners, but, as often happens when old ladies are startled out of their equanimity, there is a suspicion of hysteria in all this show of excitement. As I said last week, I dislike the circular extremely, and I am not surprised at the opposition with which it is meeting all over the country, but I am convinced that its probable effect is being greatly exaggerated, and that in choosing it as a ground for a fight with the Commissioners, the Society is making a serious tactical mistake. The most statesmanlike attitude towards it is that of the Essex Pharmaceutical Committee, with which you seem to agree. We cannot consistently take any high moral stand against stock mixtures, having already accepted them in large measure; and by opposing their admission to the Tariff under this now agreement we are risking our status for what is, after all,

A Side Issue

of which nobody can as yet estimate the importance. Personally I agree with Mr. Denton in thinking that the saving in the Drug Fund would be very small. Stock mixtures will not be prescribed in serious illness; it is quite possible that in some districts they will not be prescribed at all, for doctors will have little temptation except laziness to prescribe them. In all probability, therefore, we shall still be virtually where we are now with regard to the discounting grievance, which, and not the Tariff, is, as one cannot too often repeat, the real point for attack. No agreement that leaves us open to that liability ought to be finally accepted, and the worst thing about the new circular is that it seems designed to divert our attention from that point. I am not arguing for the unconditional acceptance of the circular, but if we are to force a crisis let us do so on a broader ground; the only possible basis for a lasting agreement is the payment of our accounts in full. This secured, we may consider alterations in the other terms of our contract, but without this the circular is an insult to our intelligence.

The Belgian Refugee

question is very serious, and as the winter approaches it will become still more acute. Much is being done by private benevolence, and much by corporate activity, to meet the needs of the suffering Belgians who have come to this country, but much remains to be done. No better means can be employed for assisting our pharmaceutical brethren than by finding suitable berths where they may be able to earn a salary and thus keep their families together as far as is possible, and I am sure that there are many hearts grateful for the practical help that the *C. & D.* is rendering in bringing employers and refugees in touch with each other, for by your unofficial labour bureau you are helping to reduce the sum of human misery and suffering. I understand that an international fund is being inaugurated on behalf of Belgian medical men who have been ruined by the war, and possibly some such scheme might be set on foot for the chemists. If some public-spirited pharmacist would make a start, I have no doubt that a good response would be made. Even if reparation can be exacted for the crimes perpetrated on unhappy Belgium, much will need to be done by private aid, and I hope that we shall do our part on behalf of the ruined and destitute pharmacists of that country.

The Glass-blowing Industry

may possibly benefit by the present crisis, particularly if we are able to recover a share of the delicate work that we have largely lost. In the event of a start being made, I sincerely hope that the trade unions will let things alone. If my recollection is right, it was the action of the union that killed much of this class of trade in the past. On the Continent it

is the custom for squads of men to work together, and when a blower is "winded," another man exchanges places with him, and so the blowing goes on without a break. I understand that the union rules in this country do not allow of the blowing being carried out in this way. Each man has his own job, and when the blower is winded he must rest till he recovers his wind, then he starts again. In this way there is an immense waste of time, and it can easily be understood that the cost of producing any article is much higher in this country than it is on the Continent. Besides, the hours worked are shorter here, and the pay is usually better, so that I am not at all sanguine that our working men have sufficient sense to permit such arrangements being made as will make a certain class of glass-blowing once more a profitable industry in this country.

PERSONALITIES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

MR. H. W. STILES, chemist and druggist, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Doncaster and District Insurance Committee.

MR. JOHN SKINNER and Mr. James J. Giles, chemists and druggists, Folkestone, have been appointed Justices to exercise the powers of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

MR. H. REES, chemist and druggist, 31 High Street, South Norwood, London, S.E., has been elected a member of the Committee of the South Norwood Traders' Association.

AS BRIEFLY ANNOUNCED last week, Dr. Frederick B. Power will retire from the directorship of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories on December 1. He will be succeeded by Dr. Frank L. Pyman, whose researches and contributions to chemical science are well known. We are officially informed that the character and policy of the laboratories will continue as in the past. British pharmaceutical chemistry will be the poorer on account of Dr. Power's return to his native land. He came here in 1896 from a similar position in New York State, on FREDERICK B. POWER, Ph.D., LL.D., F.C.S. the invitation of

Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, to undertake the directorship of the chemical research laboratory which Mr. Wellcome was then establishing, and on July 21 a number of gentlemen connected with medicine and science met Dr. Power at a dinner given by Mr. Wellcome. The company included Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., F.R.S. (now Baron Moulton), Professor Meldola, Mr. David Howard, Dr. B. H. Paul, Mr. Charles Umney, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, and others connected with medicine, pharmacy, and science. On that occasion the references to Dr. Power testified to his modesty as a man and his industry as a chemist, and in the eighteen years which have since passed the work done in the laboratories under his charge has been of the highest character, and is embodied in more than a hundred papers contributed to the Chemical Society, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and other bodies. These researches have enriched chemistry generally, and knowledge of many medicinal substances has been much advanced. It was Mr. Wellcome's idea that the Research Laboratory should have no direct relation to the business, and this aim has been consistently sustained. The Wellcome Chemical-works have in the meantime been established at Dartford, and Dr. Power proved himself to be a valuable adviser in regard to the equipment of that factory and the work done in it. Dr. Power has taken an active part also in the work of the Chemical Society and of the Society of Chemical Industry, and has hosts of friends among us. Since coming to England he has received the LL.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin, where he was formerly a professor, and the Hanbury medal was conferred upon him last year.



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Editorial Articles.

Laudanum, B.P. 1914.

IN our first comments on the new B.P., and in the succeeding note herein, reference is made to the increased strength of tincture of opium prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia 1914. The present (1898) tincture contains 0.7 to 0.8 gram of morphine in 100 c.c., while the 1914 tincture is to contain 1 gram of morphine in 100 millilitres—that is, slightly more than 1 per cent., taken on the scientific basis for solutions. In conversation with Mr. John C. Umney we learn that the question has arisen as to whether the new tincture will be in Part 1 or Part 2 of the Poison Schedule, and seeing that it contains 1 per cent. of morphine there can be no question that the new tincture will be covered by the Part 1 entry—viz.:

"Opium and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of morphine."

If we were to say that this brings us within reach of a national calamity, we might exaggerate the condition, but we cannot too strongly protest against the British Pharmacopœia being made the means for shifting the incidence of the statutory provisions respecting the sale of poisons. Laudanum is a household medicine, and was so long before the British Pharmacopœia was known. It has always been of a strength approximating to 0.75 per cent. of morphine, and was known in the Pharmacopœia as tincture of opium, without the synonym "Laudanum" until 1835, when the synonym was added. We submit that the General Medical Council should not increase the strength of laudanum by one-third, the alteration being attended with great risk to the public. The simplest way of avoiding this risk and other difficulties which are sure to arise would be for the Council to delete "Laudanum" as a synonym for the new tincture from the Pharmacopœia before its publication is gazetted. Whether this is done or not, we consider that there should be an agreement in the drug-trade, retail and wholesale, to continue to sell as and for laudanum the present preparation, labelling it "Laudanum, B.P. 1898." This will at least ensure that people will not be poisoned, and will avoid application to the preparation of statutory retailing conditions which were not intended to be, and

have not so far, applied to laudanum. Without something being done there is decided risk of opium-poisoning happening to those who buy the preparation as a domestic remedy, and we think it will be agreed that the first thing to be done is to ensure that the old strength is retained. We recognise that other difficulties will arise from having two tinctures of different strengths, but these may be reserved for the present. The matter is sufficiently serious from all points of view for immediate action by the authorities concerned.

Some Pharmacopœia Reflections.

WITH the completion in our last issue of the notes on the pharmacy monographs in the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, we are in a position to comment upon some of the more important changes in these monographs as well as in the Pharmacopœia itself. We have already observed that the exclusion of Imperial weights and measures from these monographs, except as regards doses (this being merely to save doctors the worry of thinking and writing in metric terms), is a mistake. We may go further, and say that at the present juncture of the world's affairs it is a national blunder, because not a tithe of retail pharmacists have or can obtain in commerce the prescribed weights and measures. For trade purposes they are purely optional in this country, consequently the demand for them is almost *nil*, stocks corresponding, and while the war lasts it will be impossible, we believe, to get new supplies if retail pharmacists generally desire to make galenical preparations in accordance with the new Pharmacopœia. This question is related to the formulas of preparations which are made in accordance with the International agreement. In this matter THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST starts out with sympathy in favour of the principle. The first International Pharmacopœia in English was prepared by and published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 15, 1885, just before the sixth International Pharmaceutical Congress met in Brussels (August 21 to September 5), when Von Waldheim's voluminous compilation was submitted. The latter was practically the end of International Pharmacopœias, for it demonstrated that progress never would be made on those lines. The ingenious Belgians suggested an International Conference for the Unification of Potent Medicines—a Conference of representatives appointed by Governments of the various countries—and this was held in Brussels in 1902. The international agreement arrived at was not a medico-pharmaceutical document merely, but a sort of treaty, and the first of the nineteen signatures attached to it was that of the representative of Great Britain, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge. The British representative at the Conference was Sir Donald MacAlister, now President of the General Medical Council.

The fact that the principal galenical changes in the new Pharmacopœia arise from this international agreement shows that the General Council has endeavoured, at least, to conform, but it has signally failed to make the potent preparations the same in strength as they are, or will be, made according to Continental Pharmacopœias. Yet our own British standards and traditions are upset. The international agreement provides that where definite alkaloidal standards are given these are stated as true percentages. Tincture of opium, for example, must contain 1 per cent. of morphine—that is, 100 grams of tincture contains 1 gram of morphine. But the B.P. does not adopt this method: instead of

100 grams containing 1 gram, the requirement is that 100 millilitres shall contain 1 gram, which is something quite different. The same principle rules throughout all the potent liquids; and while in many cases, as in solution of arsenic, where the specific gravity approximates closely to that of water, the difference is negligible, it is in others not so—in fact, it is frequently quite serious. Again taking tincture of opium as the example, the approximate specific gravity is somewhere about 0.950. This means that 100 grams of tincture measures at least 105 millilitres; therefore, the B.P. tincture will be too strong by one-twentieth; in other words, 20 minims of a tincture made in this country contains as much morphine as 21 minims of a tincture made in France. Besides there is the more serious increased strength of one-third in the popular “*laudanum*.”

A similar disregard of the agreement is found when dealing with other potent tinctures, not standardised on the alkaloid, such as colchicum, digitalis, hyoscyamus, and strophanthus. All these are prepared with 70 per cent. spirit, and the specific gravity will range about 0.900, some being higher, some lower. Taking this figure as an average, we see that 100 grams of tincture has a volume of 110 millilitres, therefore the B.P. tinctures, which are to contain 10 grams of drug in 100 millilitres, are really 10 per cent. stronger than the international tinctures; in other words, the B.P. dose of 10 minims will be equal to a Continental dose of 11 minims. This is not a desirable condition of affairs. A variation of 10 per cent. is much more than should be allowed in “approximate” equality. The late Dr. John Attfield, as Editor of the 1898 Pharmacopœia, recognised this when fixing the strengths of the centesimal liquors, which were made 1 in 110 minims, this being the equivalent of 1 gram in 100 grams, and it carried out what we suggested in 1885—viz.:

“As to weights and measures, the British system of measuring liquids is exceptional; the rule [elsewhere] is to weigh everything. Both systems serve the same ends in practice, though we are inclined to think that it is much easier to measure a liquid than to weigh it; but this is a matter of experience and opinion. We discard measure and adopt weight because it is the rule; therefore, in order to be correct, International Pharmacopœia preparations should be weighed when dispensed. This, of course, would give rise to much inconvenience in this country, but we would point out that it need not necessarily be followed, for the specific gravity of a preparation could be taken when it is stocked, and a note of the equivalent placed upon the bottle.”

Dr. Attfield's method was incomparably simpler, but the principle is the same in both, and is correct. It would be interesting to learn why those responsible for the 1914 B.P. have departed from it. Incidentally we may note that the new extractum hyoscyami also departs from the international agreement by using 90 per cent. alcohol, instead of 70 per cent., the result being a disastrous galenical failure.

The dosage of the new B.P. promises to be an intolerable nuisance. The adoption of the term “mil” is due to a desire to be nominally accurate, while in point of fact it leads in practice to inaccuracy. A mil is the volume of the thousandth part of a litre of water at 4° C., and a c.c. is the thousandth part of a litre at 15° C. The difference is extremely minute, and might well have been neglected even if the argument were not all in favour of the use of the c.c. What is the actual position? In our metric measures, burettes, pipettes, hypodermic syringes—in fact, wherever the metric system is employed for fluids—c.c. is the invariable standard, never the mil. Why should this universal practice have

been upset? A more serious indictment falls to be made. The mil, in the nature of the case, always must be inaccurate. The graduations are made at 4° C., but when is a mixture ever made at this temperature? Must the patient subject his medicine to a freezing-mixture before he can measure out his dose? Every practical man knows that the c.c. is always nearer the truth than the mil; is it too much to expect that the G.M.C., if not practical men themselves, should have had practical advisers on a point of this kind? The value of the mil is assumed to be equal to 15 minims in stating doses. But why assume a glaring inaccuracy? The value of the mil is 16.9 minims, and if a round number had been desired 17 minims should have been employed

An Apothecary Appeal Case.

THE dismissal by High Court Judges of the appeal by Mr. Burden, a Worcester herbalist, against his conviction for acting as an apothecary, is of special interest to chemists, because one of the grounds of his objection to the conviction was that he as a herbalist was exempt from the provisions of the Act under Section 28, which embodies the provision agreed to in 1815 between the drug-trade and apothecaries, whereby nothing in the Act extends to or affects the trade or business of a chemist and druggist. This was thoroughly argued, and a decision came to in the Shepperley case in 1878. When the Apothecaries Act was passed in 1815 chemists and druggists were not a body specially recognised by Act of Parliament, but they have been since, and a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the law is a person registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The interest of the plea put forward in the present case is that Mr. Burden's name does not appear in the current register of chemists and druggists, yet he claimed the enjoyment of the Section 28 exemption. The Judges did not consider this claim from the Pharmacy Act point of view, as they found that the appellant had, in fact, acted as an apothecary, and not merely as a chemist and druggist. If the argument had had a contrary effect we presume that the Pharmaceutical Society could have proceeded against the appellant under Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for taking or using the title "chemist and druggist." This raises a vista of possibilities, but it is satisfactory to be assured that a herbalist has still to convince his Majesty's Judges that he is, *quâ* herbalist, a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Apothecaries Act. There was nothing else new in the case; that is to say, the points raised had already been decided in previous cases, including the High Court decision in the *Society of Apothecaries v. Gregory*, in which it was held that a herbalist who applied ointments and plasters in the treatment of a poisoned finger acted as a surgeon in what might be described as a minor surgical case, and not as an apothecary. This decision was based upon 3 Henry VIII. cap. 8, the Act which was unsuccessfully adduced in the Worcester case. We may recall the fact that that Act enables "persons, being no common surgeons, to administer outward medicines." The provision is as follows:

"Be it ordained, established, and enacted, by Authority of this present Parliament, That at all Time from henceforth it shall be lawful to every Person being the King's subject, having Knowledge and Experience of the Nature of Herbs, Roots, and Waters, or of the Operation of the same, by Speculation or Practice, within any Part of the Realm of England, or within any other the King's Dominions, to practice, use, and minister in and to any

outward Sore, Uncome Wound, Apostemations, outward Swelling or Disease, any Herb or Herbs, Ointments, Baths, Pultices, and Emplaisters, according to their Cunning, Experience, and Knowledge in any of the Diseases, Sores, and Maladies beforesaid, and all other like to the same, or Drinks for the Stone, Strangury, or Agues, without Suit, Vexation, Trouble, Penalty, or Loss of their Goods."

Clearly the administration of internal medicines does not come within this old statute, and the appellant in the Worcester case prescribed and supplied such medicines.

The Red Cross in Trade.

IN our issue of October 3 we called attention to the illegality of the use of the Red Cross for trade purposes, and referred to the article on the subject in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 483. Among inquirers on the subject were F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., to whom we addressed the following letter on October 7:

"We have yours of October 6 in regard to the use of the Red Cross device and the words 'Red Cross,' as well as 'Geneva Cross.' You are aware that the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, is directed solely against the use of these for the purposes of trade or business, and at the present time, when they are widely used in connection with charitable organisations, traders have very commonly been overlooking the terms of the Act. It was for this reason that the Government Press Bureau issued the warning last week, and we have advised various traders to put themselves in order by doing what the War Office informed us in 1911 should he done—namely, to apply to the Secretary of the Army Council, Whitehall, S.W., for permission to continue to use the Red Cross if it is actually in use at present. It is probable that — Ltd. have had such permission since the passing of the Act.

In the meantime unauthorised use of the Red Cross and the words quoted above is an offence under the Act, for which the penalty on summary conviction is a fine not exceeding 10*l.*, and forfeiture of any goods upon or in connection with which the emblem or words are used. We presume it is not unlikely that at this time the Army Council would not take criminal proceedings against any trader who uses the cross or words unwittingly, but we would hesitate to recommend any traders to take advantage of this probability, particularly as the Act enables the Army Council to give the authority required. Do you not think that it might be advantageous at the present time to address the Army Council on the subject?"

Messrs. Newbery wrote to the Secretary of the Army Council, and we append copies of correspondence which has since passed between them:

Secretary, The Army Council, Whitehall, S.W.
DEAR SIR,—We are informed that recently instructions have been issued respecting the use of the "Red Cross" by traders. Will you kindly favour us with a copy of any regulations published? We should also be glad to be informed (1) whether the use of the label herewith enclosed is still permissible, and (2) whether a retail chemist may use the device of the "Red Cross" in colour, with the statement "All Red Cross supplies kept in stock"? Thanking you in anticipation for your reply, we remain, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS, LTD.

War Office, London, S.W.

October 15, 1914.

83/831. (C.2.)
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., with reference to the Red Cross emblem and the variation in design which you wish to employ therein, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that as one of the signatories to the Geneva Convention of 1906 his Majesty's Government is bound to restrict the use of the Red Cross emblem to the medical services of the military forces of the Crown, and the Geneva Convention of 1911 confers on them the necessary powers for this purpose.

Although the Council are not prepared to anticipate the interpretation which a Court of Law might place upon the wording of the Act, they rely on the co-operation of traders and manufacturers generally to enable them to carry out their international obligations in the spirit as well as in the letter, and they would accordingly deprecate the use for commercial purposes of any emblem which might in any degree be confused with that prohibited by the Act.

The variation on the article enclosed with your letter appears to them to be of such a nature, and they would accordingly suggest that some other mark should be used by you for the purposes of your business.

The use of the words "Red Cross" is expressly mentioned by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, and the formula you quote—viz., "All Red Cross supplies kept in stock"—should not be used.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, B. B. CURRIE.

DEAR SIR,—We duly received your reply of the 15th inst., 83/831, C.2, for which we are obliged.

The limitations applying to the use both of the words "Red Cross" and of the emblem are far from being generally understood. We observe that the hacks of seats of one of the railways are used for a public advertisement of which the distinctive feature is the "Red Cross" emblem, followed by the words "All Red Cross requirements" and the name of the advertiser.

Then, we enclose herewith an envelope which we presume may be used without question, but on which the essential feature is the emblem (a cross) boldly printed in red ink. A white armlet bearing the Red Cross is also exhibited in shop-windows, as well as a Red Cross only, printed upon a white ground, in juxtaposition with some general advertisement of the goods offered for sale. We should much appreciate an expression of your opinion on the instances cited, which, considered in connection with your reply, would seem at first sight to be irregular, if not in contravention of the Geneva Convention Act, 1911.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, LTD.

War Office, London, S.W.

November 4, 1914.

83/831. (C.2.)
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that they are prohibiting entirely the use of the Red Cross emblem for purposes of trade or business. The Home Office are acting in conjunction with them in this matter, and the police authorities are calling the attention of offenders to abuses of the emblem, but, as you point out, the emblem is still being widely misused.

In none of the cases you mention have the Council given any authority for the use of the emblem, except in that of the envelope. In this case the manufacturers have been informed that the Army Council cannot authorise it, and they have been requested and have undertaken to discontinue its use as soon as possible. It is not intended that particular firms shall be treated exceptionally, and the various cases of abuse brought to notice are being successively dealt with.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
B. B. CURTIS.

Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27-28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.

The envelope referred to is that of the British Red Cross Society. It will thus be seen that "As we were" is the appropriate phrase for the position in this matter of the drug and other trades. We print the correspondence as being of special historic interest.

C. & D. Diary, 1915.

THE contents of our forthcoming *Diary* are now in what we may call the penultimate stage, and we feel that subscribers are assured not only of an unequalled desk-companion for 1915, but of a series of treatises on trade matters which will be of profit to them throughout the whole year and on every business day of the year. We are now waiting to compile the Buyers' Guide, and this cannot be done until the advertisements are complete and pagged. The Guide will be an index to the articles and brands of goods advertised in the *Diary*. We therefore urge upon business houses the desirability of advertising their goods efficiently and sufficiently, also to give the Publisher of the *C. & D.* their instructions as to their *Diary* announcements as early as possible. Particulars will be given later as to the despatch of the *Diary* to our subscribers in business overseas.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, November 10.

North London Pharmacists' Association. Evening meeting at Eufield.

Wednesday, November 11.

Birmingham Pharmacists' Athletic Club, Rodway's Café, at 2.45 p.m. Afternoon tea and whist-drive. Tickets may be had from Mr. B. Gretton Watson, Alcester Pharmacy, King's Heath.

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Buol's Restaurant, Sandringham Parade, Ealing, London, W., at 8 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets from Mr. G. W. Udale The Dispensary, Hanwell Asylum, London, W.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 p.m. Inaugural address, "Topics of the Hour," by the President (Mr. B. M. Brander) and presentation of prizes.

London (S.W.) Pharmacists' Association, Clapham Hall, High Street, Clapham, at 7 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. E. A. Atkins, 71 East Hill, London, S.W.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Literary and Philosophical Rooms, Church Street, at 9 p.m. Mr. Stanley White, lantern-lecture on "Bacteriology in Relation to Modern Therapy."

Western Pharmacists' Association, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

The B.P. as a Fetish.

By W. JOHNSTON, PH.C., Secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association.

EVER since the High Court verdict in the case *Dickins v. Randerson* in 1901 there has been a growing tendency among a certain sect of Food and Drugs Act administrators to regard the Pharmacopœia from the "literal inspiration" point of view. Forgetting that Mr. Justice Phillimore's decision laid it down that the B.P. is no more than *prima facie* evidence that its formulae and processes are binding as standards, these "unco' guid" people have pursued a policy of senseless slavishness to the *litera scripta*, which is far from being a credit to them. The Sunderland tannin-lozenge case, reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on October 31, is the most recent instance of the kind. I need not repeat the facts, but I should like to emphasise some points of special interest to pharmacists. In the course of the hearing counsel for the defence called the attention of the Magistrates to a paragraph in the Preface of the British Pharmacopœia bearing on the subject. It is as follows:

"The paragraphs in former editions, which were more or less descriptive of the sources or modes of preparation of official chemical substances, have been abbreviated as far as the requirements of the Medical Act of 1858 will permit, the literature of chemistry and chemical technology being now so accessible as to render such descriptions to some extent superfluous."

Using this as a text, and supported in his contentions by a number of technical witnesses, he succeeded in clearly showing that, although starch is not an officially recognised constituent of tannic-acid lozenges, it is nevertheless very far from the truth to regard it as an adulteration, being used solely as a lozenge dusting-powder. This was supported in evidence by Mr. Thomas Tickle, B.Sc. The prosecution alleged that the lozenges contained 8 per cent. of starch—a larger proportion than need have been present in these lozenges—but I think that was satisfactorily accounted for by Mr. Tickle, who suggested that the sprinkle of powder might be thicker on some parts of the slab or mass than on others, and that consequently a larger percentage might thus get rolled in at some parts of the paste than at others. This appears to be borne out by the fact that Mr. Tickle found only 6 per cent., and another analyst, operating on a portion of the lozenges from the same pound, found about 4 per cent. The starch-content in tannin lozenges made by leading manufacturers varied from 2 to 5 per cent. Several other instances of the contention that the B.P. does not condescend to give minute details respecting processes of preparation may be mentioned. Thus the quantities of sugar and distilled water to be used in the making of syrupus are given, with instructions to dissolve the sugar in the water by the aid of heat, but it is left to the operator's own intelligence to supplement these instructions by straining the syrup while hot. In the directions for making *ipecaacuanha* and quinine wines the B.P. does not state that the sherry and orange wines should first be detannated by the addition of gelatin or isinglass, yet every pharmacist knows that, unless he treats his wine so, the tannin present in most samples will drag down as an insoluble deposit some of the most important ingredients, leaving the finished wine weak in alkaloid, thus making the seller liable to be "shot at" by both Food and Drugs Inspector and Custom House officer. I think it was Professor Atfield, in one of his ever-memorable critiques on the Pharmacopœia, who said that the B.P. presupposes that pharmacists will supplement its directions by the use of their technical training and commonsense; at any rate, whether Atfield was the author of that or not, it appears to be an eminently reasonable dictum. While admitting that I am somewhat of a pharmaceutical puritan myself, believing that the formulae and directions should be religiously followed as far as may be practicable, I am strongly of opinion that the "Chemists' Bible," like the other, should be read in the light of reason and good sense. Aught else is akin to fetish-worship.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College held a whist-drive in the lecture-room of the school on October 28, when about fifty attended, including Mr. and Miss Wootton. At the close of a most enjoyable evening the Principal presented the prizes, which were of a very useful type. Mr. C. W. Gosling moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wootton, and a similar vote was awarded to Mr. Coats and his committee, who organised the affair. A balance of 2s. 7s. 6d. was handed over to a Belgian Refugee Fund.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1914.

Notes on the new Pharmacopœia, which will come into force on December 31, 1914.

The Chemical Monographs.

(Continued from "C. & D.," October 31, p. 51.)

ACIDUM ACETYSALICYLICUM.

An identification-test is given and a test for the absence of free salicylic acid. As limit, 2 parts per million; Pb limit, 10 parts per million (C.R.). Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM.

Monograph similar to that of the 1898 edition. The volumetric determination has been slightly modified, and requires 98.9 per cent. of As_2O_3 (formerly 99.89 to 100 per cent.). Dose, reduced from $\frac{1}{15}$ grain to $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Sol. 1 in 450 of cold water (instead of 1 in 400). M.p. (for synthetic acid), 121.4° (formerly 121.5°). The tests for chlorobenzoic and cinnamic acids have been retained, but no test is given for hippuric acid. As limit, 2 parts per million (C.R.).

ACIDUM BORICUM.

Sol. 1 in 25 of water to a clear solution (formerly 1 in 30). Contains not less than 99.5 per cent. of H_3BO_3 by titration of a glycerin-water solution with normal NaOH (C.R. suggested 98 per cent.). Qualitative tests of 1898, except litmus-paper, retained. As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 25 parts per million.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

M.p. 39° to 40° C. (formerly "not lower than 38.8° C."). B.p. not higher than 183° C. (formerly not above 182° C.). Otherwise the monograph is similar to the 1898 one.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM LIQUEFACTUM.

Fifteen parts by weight of water added to 100 parts by weight of phenol (C.R.). The proportion of water is increased to lower the temperature of solidification.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

The alcohol-test is omitted and a limit for sulphates is introduced. Directed to be preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.

Sol. 1 in 0.5 part cold water (formerly 1 in 0.75 part). The reference in the 1898 monograph to metallic particles in the solution is omitted. Pusch's test is used for tartaric acid, the 1898 tests being dropped (J. R. Hill). As limit, 1.4 parts per million; Pb limit, 20 parts per million.

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM.

Contains 10 per cent. by weight of HI and 1 per cent. by weight of H_2PO_4 when freshly prepared. Assayed for HI by Volhard's process. As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 10 parts per million.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM.

Same strength (10 per cent.) as B.P. 1898. Residue on evaporation not more than 0.01 per cent. Pb and As limits, 5 parts per million.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.

Same strength as B.P. 1898. Residue on evaporation not more than 0.01 per cent. by weight (C.R.). As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 10 parts per million.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

Contains 10 per cent. by weight of HCl (formerly 10.58 per cent.). It is therefore uniform with acidum hydrochloricum dilutum, Swiss and U.S.A. Pharmacopœias.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

Same strength as 1898 B.P. The U.S.P. method of assay is adopted.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.

Contains not less than 75 per cent. by weight of hydrogen lactate and not less than 10 per cent. by weight of lactide. Assayed by first titrating the lactic acid with normal NaOH, adding excess of alkali, boiling, and titrating back with normal H_2SO_4 . No limit of residue on evaporation is given (B.P. 1898, 0.5 per cent.). Dose, 15 to 30 minims (no dose in B.P. 1898). As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 10 parts per million.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Strength same as B.P. 1898. Residue on evaporation, not more than 0.05 per cent. by weight (C.R.). As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 20 parts per million.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

Contains 10 per cent. by weight of HNO_3 (B.P. 1898, 17.44 per cent.). It is therefore uniform with the dilute nitric acid of the Swiss and U.S.A. Pharmacopœias.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

No change.

ACIDUM OLEICUM.

The lead-acetate test for stearic and palmitic acids is omitted. It should not become semi-solid above 9° (C.R.). The tests of the 1898 monograph were too stringent, and the new monograph admits good commercial acid which is sufficiently pure for official purposes.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM CONCENTRATUM.

Same strength as B.P. 1898. Assayed by titration with normal NaOH. The tests for phosphorous acid and pyro- and meta-phosphoric acids are omitted. As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 10 parts per million.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.

Strength, 10 per cent. by weight of H_3PO_4 (formerly 13.8 per cent.). Assayed by U.S.P. process. It is uniform with Swiss and U.S.A. Pharmacopœias.

ACIDUM PICRICUM. *Syn.* CARBAZOTIC ACID.

Sol. 1 in 90 of water and 1 in 10 of alcohol; m.p. 122° C. Should contain 99 per cent. of tri-nitro-phenol when titrated with semi-normal NaOH.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

The tests for phenol, iron, organic impurities, and colouring-matter are retained. The uranium-nitrate test is dropped; the test with ammonium citrate is also omitted (C.R.). Should yield no appreciable ash. As limit, 2 parts per million.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Strength, 95 per cent. (formerly about 98 per cent.). Sp. gr. 1.841 (formerly 1.845). Solid residue on evaporation not more than 0.05 per cent. by weight (C.R.). The test for Se is retained. As limit, 5 parts per million; Pb limit, 20 parts per million.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Contains 10 per cent. by weight of H_2SO_4 (formerly 13.65 per cent.). Sp. gr. 1.069 (formerly 1.094). It is uniform with the diluted sulphuric acid of the Swiss and U.S.A. Pharmacopœias.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM.

No change in strength. Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million.

ACIDUM TANNICUM.

The water of crystallisation is omitted from the formula (C.R.). An ash limit of 0.2 per cent. is introduced.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

The monograph shows little change. A limit for sulphates equal to 0.05 per cent. (app.) is introduced, and the maximum ash limit is therefore safely raised to 0.1 per cent. Pb limit, 20 parts per million; As limit, 1.4 parts per million.

ADRENALINUM.

Adrenalin or lævo - methylamino - ethanol - catechol, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$, obtained from the suprarenal glands of animals. Sol. slightly in water, almost insoluble in 90-per-cent. alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Combines with acids to form salts, which are readily soluble in water and in 90-per-cent. alcohol. M.p. between 205° and 212° with partial decomposition. Should be alkaline to moistened litmus-paper. Tests for identification and absence of most alkaloids are given.

ÆTHER.

May be obtained either from ethyl alcohol or industrial methylated spirit. Sp. gr. 0.720 (formerly 0.735); b.p. from 34° to 36° (formerly below 40.5°) (C.R.). This is intended to exclude methyl ether. The test for organic impurities is omitted, and the special test for ethyl alcohol is rendered unnecessary by the reduction of the boiling-point. Dose, 15 to 30 minims (repeated) and 45 to 60 minims (single), instead of 10 to 30 minims and 40 to 60 minims.

ÆTHER ACETICUS.

Prepared by distillation of a mixture of ethyl alcohol and acetic acid in presence of sulphuric acid and purifying the

distillate. Sol. 1 in not less than 11 parts of water (formerly 1 in 10 parts). Sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.907 (instead of 0.900 to 0.905). The tests for free acid and organic impurities are slightly modified, and it contains 90 per cent. of ethyl acetate as determined by the given process (C.R.). Dose, 15 to 30 minims (repeated) and 45 to 60 minims (single), instead of 20 to 40 (repeated) and 60 to 90 (single).

ÆTHER PURIFICATUS.

Characters and tests the same as for Æther with additional tests for aldehydes, peroxides, and methyl compounds. Æther Purificatus is intended to be used for anæsthetic purposes.

ALCOHOL ABSOLUTUM.

The monograph is practically unchanged.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM.

The monograph has undergone no material alteration.

ALUMEN PURIFICATUM.

Both potassium and ammonium alums are retained (C.R.). Required to give a clear solution in 10 parts of water. As limit, 5 parts per million. The addition of "purificatum" to the title is in the interest of retail chemists, as explained in *C. & D.*, October 3, 1914, p. 54.

AMMONII BENZOAS.

Tests for chlorides and sulphates are introduced (C.R.). Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 2 parts per million.

AMMONII BROMIDUM.

Sol. 1 in 1.5 of water. Should lose not more than 1 per cent. of its weight on drying, and the dry salt should yield 98 per cent. of ammonium bromide. Pb limit, 10 parts per million; As limit, 5 parts per million.

AMMONII CARBONAS.

The requirements of the volumetric test are slightly lowered (C.R.). Pb limit, 5 parts per million; As limit, 2 parts per million.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM.

The test for thiocyanates is omitted. Pb and As limits, 5 parts per million.

AMYL NITRIS.

Not less than 90 per cent. should distil below 100° (formerly 70 per cent.). The gasometric determination is more stringent (78.68 per cent. $C_4H_{11}NO_2$, formerly 59.76 per cent.), and the reference to the formation of potassium isovalerianate is omitted.

ANTIMONIUM OXIDUM.

Alcock's modification of the volumetric determination is adopted (C.R.). No arsenic limit is given (C.R. suggested 1,000 parts per million).

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

The reference to solubility in NaOH solution is omitted, and the residue obtained from 3 grammes after treatment with dilute nitric acid and ignition should weigh between 1.6 and 1.8 grammes (C.R.). A limit for sulphates is introduced. The new monograph accords with the product obtained by the official process. As limit, 1,000 parts per million.

(To be continued.)

Society of Chemical Industry.

The first meeting of the winter session of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on November 2. Professor W. R. E. Hodgkinson was in the chair, and there was a large attendance, those present including Lord Moulton, Sir Boverton Redwood, Dr. R. Messel, Professor G. G. Henderson (President), Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. W. F. Reid, Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. E. T. Brewis, and Mr. W. Garsed. Mr. T. D. Morson (Secretary of the Section) took up his new duties by reading the minutes of the previous meeting, and, these having been confirmed, the Chairman said it had been decided to devote the evening to a discussion on

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE BRITISH CHEMICAL-INDUSTRY AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

Professor G. G. Henderson, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (Glasgow), opened the discussion. He said that a prominent German chemist had claimed that his country had captured the whole trade in fine chemicals, and is about to enter on that of heavy chemicals. If that is true, how has it arisen? said Professor Henderson, who then proceeded to give his views on the matter. He attributed the progress made by the Germans to business enterprise and quickness to follow all scientific discoveries, even where these seem far removed

from the practical side. Large sums are spent in buying experience—i.e., in experimental investigations. Why (continued the speaker) has not chemical-industry in this country kept pace with the advance? It is due, he said, to several causes, of which he enumerated the following: (1) The national attitude towards science in the governing classes, due to the mediæval methods of education which up till recently were in vogue in our universities. This will be changed with the next generation. (2) Fiscal and economic disadvantages, which the speaker said he was not competent to discuss. He added, however, that the alcohol question is much exaggerated. (3) The supply of chemists is not obtainable. This he characterised as sheer nonsense. There are plenty of chemists obtainable, either as research workers or to undertake commercial positions, while much promising material is produced by evening classes which could be employed as skilled workers in chemical-works. He did not think that manufacturers have made the best use of their opportunities: there is too much disposition to rest on the reputation of the past. As an example, Professor Henderson referred to the reagents and apparatus used in chemical laboratories, which in most cases are obtained directly from the Continent. In the aggregate the money thus sent abroad must amount to a very large sum. None of the newer synthetic processes—e.g., the production of nitrogen from the air—are being carried on in this country, although we have here the materials and labour. Manufacturers have not yet realised the necessity of buying experience. Research laboratories are a good investment, and soon pay for themselves in the results achieved. A close co-relation is needed between the professorial and manufacturing sides. Concluding, Professor Henderson said he is not pessimistic as regards the future. The present is a golden opportunity if seized in the right way. He knew from personal experience that a number of manufacturers have in view extensions of their works, and others are about to start new industries. He referred also to the Committee, upon which the Society is represented, which is investigating the question of the best glass to use for chemical apparatus; also the methods of making porcelain ware and filter-paper. The President hoped that if these industries were started the utmost support would be given to the promoters, so that the manufacturers will not lose by their enterprise. Referring to suggestions that have been made of Government assistance, he did not think that manufacturers should depend on the Government. Those who take on new manufactures must be prepared to hold on in face of competition. A good deal of trade will be recovered if the work is carried on in the future on newer and more scientific lines.

At this stage the Chairman read a letter from Professor Meldola, who considers that manufacturers should receive from the Government guarantees for the future against unfair competition.

Professor P. F. Frankland remarked that chemical-manufacturers had often been warned, but hitherto the preaching had fallen on deaf ears. He added that industries evolve according to surroundings, and probably British manufacturers have found they can make money best in other ways than in making fine chemicals. It is obvious that fiscal conditions do not lead to the development of the industries in question, as the manufacture of fine chemicals is not carried on in other countries which have the same fiscal system.

Mr. W. F. Reid contended that the fiscal policy is one of the first considerations with a manufacturer. When a manufacturer is about to invest a large sum of money, he asks what will happen when peace is declared. "I tell him," said Mr. Reid, "that he will have to compete with manufacturers with half the general expenses he has." An English manufacturer can only be sure of trade in his own country, whereas the German manufacturer has the trade of this country as well as his own, with the advantage of the correspondingly larger output. If the Government would ensure a fair fight, chemical-manufacturers could look after themselves.

Mr. Tyrer took up the question of the supply of duty-free alcohol, and, after referring to the Report of the Committee which considered the question, said that modifications introduced in successive Finance Acts have facilitated the process of obtaining alcohol suitably denatured for any particular manufacture. It still remains to free methyl alcohol from the charge of duty to which it is subjected under the impression that it is potable, whereas there is plenty of evidence that it is a poison. He referred also to the great difference in the price of ether in Hamburg and London.

Dr. Messel said the talking time is over. The natural advantages of this country are great, education has made considerable progress, and there are plenty of raw materials. Copying other people will never help the English chemical-

industry, but if our manufacturers are as enterprising as the Germans great good will result.

Among the points made by other speakers were that it is largely a question of temperament—certain manufactures suit particular nations. It is a mistake to imagine that every manufacture can flourish in this country: only those can be carried on which are temperamentally suited. The question of emergency should be considered; it should not be looked at from the point of view of making profits after the war. Potash salts are badly wanted in any workable form, and another speaker emphasised the high price of zinc, which is required in large quantities for Government purposes. The low salaries paid to chemists and the conservatism of manufacturers were other points. One speaker stated that a firm to whom he wrote three times without obtaining an answer, told him when he called that they "never replied to letters." Reference was also made to the Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Moulton, which is investigating in a thorough manner the question of chemical manufactures. Eventually the discussion was adjourned to the December meeting.

Nottingham Section.

MR. JOHN WHITE, F.I.C., Derbyshire county analyst, presided at the first meeting of the session, held at University College, Nottingham, on Wednesday, October 28, and delivered an address on "The Work of the Public Analyst in Relation to Manufactured Products." In the course of this he spoke in somewhat sarcastic vein of trade customs and the troubles of public analysts arising therefrom. The articles that he dealt with were butter, margarine, cheese, bleached flour, and, finally, baking-powders which, "instead of 10 per cent. of carbon dioxide, yielded not more than 1 to 2 per cent. of available gas, being practically worthless. In these the old-fashioned tartaric acid or cream of tartar is replaced by superphosphate of lime."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 4. The President was again unable to be present, Mr. Neathercoat taking his place in the chair. Reference was made to the death of Sir H. D. Littlejohn, an honorary member and frequent visitor at the evening meetings of the North British Branch. Details of his career were given by Mr. Gilmour. Grants amounting to 149*l.* 10*s.* were made to fourteen applicants from the Benevolent Fund. Among the donations announced to the Fund were ten guineas from the Junior Pharmacy Ball and 10*l.* from the Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Some discussion took place regarding the decision of the Library, etc., Committee not to recommend any alterations in the regulations relating to the Manchester scholarship. It was stated that the trust-deed which regulates the grant does not admit of the carrying-out of certain suggestions for altering the conditions. The Privy Council, in reply to a definite inquiry, have informed the Council that it is the duty of the police to undertake prosecutions under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Some discussion took place regarding the stock-mixture clause which the National Insurance Commissioners require to be introduced in the new dispensing contracts. The Vice-President explained the position and the steps that are to be taken to maintain a strenuous opposition to the clause. Members of the Boards of Examiners for 1915 were appointed.

THE Councillors present were Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, L. M. Parry, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, T. A. White, and J. R. Young.

THE LATE SIR H. D. LITTLEJOHN.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed,

THE VICE-PRESIDENT referred to the death of Sir H. D. Littlejohn, an honorary member of the Society.

MR. GILMOUR, who followed, said it would take a long time to tell what Sir H. D. Littlejohn has done for Scotland. He filled many important positions, but perhaps

the one in which he had exerted the most influence was as medical officer for the city of Edinburgh, which position he held for forty years. During that period he had brought Edinburgh to its present pitch of cleanliness and comfort with a corresponding reduction in the death-rate. He was an expert on poisons in all important criminal prosecutions in Scotland, and so well did he know his subject that no lawyer had succeeded in tripping him up in the witness-box. Added to his geniality and humility was an astounding knowledge of all kinds of subjects.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Next followed the election of eight members and eighteen student-associates, while seventeen persons were restored to their former positions in the Society. Three persons had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

MR. ROGERS, Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, moved the adoption of the report. This recommended grants, amounting to 149*l.* 10*s.*, to fourteen applicants. Among these were three temporary grants to candidates for election. Regarding the election in December, Mr. Rogers hoped that subscribers would make a special effort to fill up the voting-papers, and thus show an interest in the election, which is the first under the new system of varying annuities.

MR. HARRINGTON pointed out that the greater number of the candidates had been subscribers to the Fund.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY, ETC., COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee dealt with various departments of the Society's activity. The work and salary of Mr. Bishop, demonstrator of pharmaceuticals, who has joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, is to be divided among the two demonstrators of chemistry. The porters' wages were increased and authority given for the purchase of a filing cabinet and voltmeter. Accounts amounting to 106*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* for house repairs were recommended for payment, and a telephone connecting different parts of the School of Pharmacy was recommended to be replaced at a cost of 5*l.* 10*s.* The Committee considered a list of suggestions made by Mr. Hagon for improving the Manchester scholarship conditions, but after a long discussion the Committee could not recommend any alteration in the regulations.

This matter of the Manchester scholarship evoked some discussion in the Council, and it was explained from the Chair that the trust-deed does not permit of the suggestions being carried out. MR. PARRY raised the question as to why the successful scholar should not receive the whole of the income of the trust-funds, and again it was pointed out that the wording of the deed only allows the payment of the fees at the School of Pharmacy selected.

The report was adopted.

REGISTERED APPRENTICES.

THE REGISTRAR reported that since the last Council-meeting he had registered seventy-three apprentices or students.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT, in the absence of the Treasurer through train-delay, presented the report of the Finance Committee. The following is an abstract of the report: The receipts on the General Fund amounted to 2,155*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, made up of penalties and costs, 90*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; subscriptions, 73*l.* 10*s.*; "Journal" and publications, 106*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; restoration-fee, 1*l.* 1*s.*; registration-fees, 170*l.* 2*s.*; examination-fees, 24*l.* 3*s.*; school-fees, 1,569*l.*; interest on deposit, 23*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; sundries, 29*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; ground-rents, 67*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*—making, after deduction of the payments authorised at the last Council-meeting, a balance of 1,017*l.* 5*s.* The amounts recommended for payment were as follows: "Journal" and publications, 214*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; stationery, etc., 223*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; current expenses, 400*l.*; salaries, etc., 337*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; school and

examinations, 217*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; law and professional charges, 47*l.* 13*s.*; house expenses, 300*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*—a total of 1,740*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The balances on the Benevolent Fund were given as follows: Current account, 1,143*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; donation account, 110*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; Orphan Fund, 35*l.* 19*s.*

In moving the adoption of the report, the Vice-President mentioned that donations to the Benevolent Fund had been received as follows: Junior Pharmacy Ball, ten guineas; Local Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 10*l.*; Mr. J. E. Knight, Devonport, five guineas.

The report was adopted and authority given to pay from the Orphan Fund the sum of 30*l.* for the support of an orphan in the Watford Infants' Asylum.

REPORT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Statistics of the recent Minor examinations were next presented. These showed that in London, out of 106 candidates, 46 passed, while in Edinburgh 25 candidates passed out of 43 examined.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Privy Council invited the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society with the police in the administration of Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, by calling the attention of the police to any breaches of the statute.

The SECRETARY explained that this cleared up a matter upon which there had been some doubt.

A large number of resolutions were received from all parts of England and Wales protesting against the proposed clause regarding stock mixtures which the National Insurance Commissioners require inserting in the new drug-contracts.

Other Associations sent resolutions suggesting joint action with a view of forcing all manufacturers of patent and proprietary articles to protect the retail prices of their goods under the P.A.T.A. scheme.

The Salters' Research Fellow (Mr. E. W. Rogers) announced that he has been gazetted to a temporary commission in the Army, and would therefore be unable to continue his work in the Research Laboratory.

It was resolved to approach the Salters' Company in regard to filling up the vacancy.

Mr. T. S. Pilley, of Mellin's Food Co., wrote asking for the approval of the Pharmaceutical Society of a scheme for benefiting the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.

No action was taken in the matter.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

Several matters dealing with the North British Branch were then brought forward. The report of the Executive contained a list of persons suggested as examiners for Scotland. In this list the name of Dr. L. Dobbin takes the place of Professor A. A. Boone. A corrected list of Divisional Secretaries for Scotland was also submitted.

Mr. CURRIE moved the appointment of the Divisional Secretaries for Scotland, and mentioned that every district without exception is represented in the list.

Mr. GILMOIR, seconding, referred to the fact that Scotland still clung to the old system of Divisional Secretaries because it had certain advantages. There are Insurance officers in addition.

The elections were confirmed by the Council.

LETTERS OF THANKS.

were received from the families of the late Mr. Thomas Kay, Mr. L. Williams, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Nesbit, thanking the Council for their expressions of sympathy.

Dr. Crossley also thanked the Council for the resolution passed at the last meeting, a copy of which had been sent to him.

BELGIAN RELIEF.

Some discussion took place regarding a fund which it is suggested should be raised for the relief of medical men and pharmacists in Belgium who are in need owing to the devastation of their country by Germany. A meeting was to be held at the offices of the British Medical Association, and the Vice-President was deputed

to attend and take whatever steps are necessary to give support to the scheme.

INSURANCE DISPENSING MATTERS.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee included the report of the Local Associations' Executive Committee which met on the previous day. This dealt with the steps that had been taken with a view of securing additions to the war schedule of drugs and in regard to the Drug Tariff. The Committee considered the position since created by the proposal of the Commissioners to insist upon the recognition of bulk mixtures with half dispensing-fees. Mr. Kemp explained what had been done in Manchester in circumstances of a similar character. After considerable discussion the Secretary read a circular which he had had prepared for issue to the Associations, and the recommendations there made were approved of. The Secretary was authorised to take all the necessary steps to collect material for presentation to Mr. Masterman, with whom an interview is to be sought, not only in regard to over-spent areas, but also as to the incidence of the mile-limit, the hardships involved in discounting accounts, the treatment of Pharmaceutical Committees in regard to expenses, the delay in payment of pharmaceutical bills, the use of aqua fontis, and the enforced recognition of bulk mixtures. The Secretary also brought forward resolutions from several Associations to the effect that the time is ripe for extending the usefulness of the P.A.T.A. in the protection of the selling-price of proprietary articles. A Sub-Committee, consisting of the Vice-President, and Messrs. Keall, Rowsell, Trick, and Waring, was appointed to consider the matter and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, gave an account of the steps that had been taken to deal with the proposals regarding stock mixtures which were introduced at the eleventh hour, and are calculated to produce radical changes in the principles upon which the pharmaceutical service is carried out. To accept the principle of stock mixtures is a retrograde step and a return to the old discredited system of club practice which the National Insurance Act was destined to supersede. At the interview with Mr. Masterman a promise was given that a Committee would be appointed to deal with the whole matter of the Tariff, but without waiting for the appointment of this Committee the Commissioners have decided on a course of action. The Executive Committee resolved to ask Mr. Masterman to receive another deputation with a view of obtaining a readjustment of the many unsatisfactory conditions under which pharmacists are required to provide pharmaceutical service under the National Insurance Act. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the attitude of pharmacists has probably already had an effect on the Commissioners, who now state that the clause cannot become operative unless in certain conditions—that a Formulary be adopted, and that mixtures therein be definitely specified.

Mr. ROWSELL, referring to the conference with the British Medical Association, said an agreement had been reached on the question of repeat mixtures. It had been arranged that a new formula should be given at the beginning of each month, and that the repeat prescriptions given during the month should be pinned to it. Mr. Rowsell also spoke regarding stock mixtures and the recognition of the P.A.T.A. by the Society. He added that if the deputation to Mr. Masterman could not obtain any satisfaction it would be well to place the facts of the case before Mr. Lloyd George so that he could see that the principle of supplying the best medicine to insured persons is being departed from.

Mr. CAMPKIN thought there might be reasons which had led the Commissioners to believe that a quicker system of dispensing is needed. Sometimes a large number of insured persons flock to one place for their medicines, and the staff may be overworked. The remedy here is to distribute the dispensing more equitably among the chemists.

Mr. PARRY thought the Commissioners have an idea that chemists will readily give way on this matter. He

had no doubt that pharmacists would take the extreme step of withdrawing from the panel if so advised by the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Parry added that he is sure his countryman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) will make short shrift of the Kaiserism of Buckingham Gate when he appreciates the way chemists have been treated.

Mr. GILMOUR said Scotland supported their colleagues in England and Wales. He also gave some interesting particulars regarding a five-hour meeting which was held in Scotland to consider the Tariff, and which Mr. Woolcock attended.

Mr. SARGEANT, Mr. HAGON, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. BILSON also spoke, and the report was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The following were appointed as the Board of Examiners for England:

C. T. Allen.	P. H. Marsden.
A. W. Crossley.	A. R. Melhuish.
F. W. Gamble.	R. W. Phillips.
W. F. Gulliver.	W. F. J. Shephard.
E. F. Harrison.	T. Tickle.
H. J. Kluge.	E. S. Peck (extra).

The recommendations of the North British Executive as to the Board of Examiners for Scotland were also approved (see below).

This ended the public business.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR presided at a meeting of the Executive, held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on October 23, when the report of the Committee for

NOMINATION OF EXAMINERS

was read, and it was agreed—

"That Dr. George Coull (Leith), Dr. Leonard Dobbin (Edinburgh), Dr. Robert Stewart MacDougall (Edinburgh), James Crombie (Glasgow), Jonathan Innes Fraser (Edinburgh), John Gilmour (Dunfermline), Martin Meldrum (Ayr), and Thomas Stephenson (Edinburgh) be nominated for election by the Council as members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland for the year 1915."

The meeting proceeded to transact other business, which included the appointment of Mr. W. M. Elliott (Coldstream) as Divisional Secretary for Berwickshire, Mr. A. J. Clark for South Edinburgh, and Mr. A. J. H. Saunders for Camlachie (Glasgow). A conference of local Associations is to be held in April "if deemed expedient." The CHAIRMAN reported on the meeting in Aberdeen, which he and the Resident Secretary attended. The delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting at Chester reported, and the CHAIRMAN dealt with

INSURANCE MATTERS,

stating, *inter alia*, that—

Owing to a misunderstanding the British Medical Association had issued from the London office to every Panel Practitioners' Committee in Scotland a letter alleging that certain points had been agreed upon between panel doctors and panel chemists. Any such agreements were limited to England and Wales, and there had been no conferences between representatives of the British Medical Association and panel chemists in Scotland. It had been arranged that representatives of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee should meet representatives of the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association that afternoon, and should also meet with the Insurance Commissioners. Seeing that the Tariff arrangements for 1915 had already been approved by the Scottish Insurance Commissioners, the position which the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) must take up could only be that, so far as 1915 was concerned, there was now no time available for any discussion or adjustment as to any points that might have been raised.

It appeared that the British Medical Association Insurance Act Committee desired to have it laid down as a rule that wherever the word "aqua" appears in a prescription it shall be understood to mean tap-water, and not distilled water, unless in cases where the use of tap-water is contraindicated. The position which panel chemists in Scotland took up in regard to the matter was that distilled water is the only vehicle recognised and permitted in the making of any pharmaceutical preparation whatsoever in the British Pharmacopœia, and that to secure uniformity in dispensing it is essential that chemists should be entitled to use distilled water, as many of them did, in the making up of all prescriptions. What was contended was that if any doctor desired to have tap-water used he should mark the prescription "aqua fontana," or, shortly, "aqua F." The question regarding "aqua" which had hulked so largely in England had never been raised or discussed in Scotland, and the Chairman of the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association had been distinctly informed that any proposal to lay down such a rule would be strongly resisted by panel chemists in Scotland. Their position meantime, however, was that the matter had never been discussed

in Scotland, and there was no time now to discuss it as a practical proposition in connection with the arrangements for 1915.

The scheme of dispensing for the dependants of sailors and soldiers serving with the Colours was then referred to in detail. In Scotland Prince of Wales' Fund Relief Committees do not deal with the dependants of men on active service, that being exclusively the province of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, of which there is an East of Scotland and a West of Scotland branch. The Society's local officers will report to chemists in their districts when the scheme is complete.

The General Medical Council had not acceded to a request to place a copy of the new B.P. in the Society's rooms.

WINTER SESSION

of Meetings of Trade Associations.

Others are reported under "Insurance Act Dispensing" when the subjects pertain chiefly to that Section.

Birkenhead.—In addition to the officers mentioned in the *C. & D.*, October 31, p. 54, as having been elected at the annual meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Association, held on October 27, were the following: *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. C. Woodfield Cooke and Mr. T. Stephen Jones; *Secretaries*, Mr. J. C. Caine and Mr. A. Elder; *Treasurer*, Mr. E. G. Welton; *Committee*, Messrs. J. Cookson, A. H. Ellithorne, F. D. Fawcett, T. Cragg James, W. Snow, J. A. Stelfox, C. H. Sturt, and W. A. Wynne; *Auditors*, Messrs. H. Stockdale and R. G. Govier; *Official Reporter*, Mr. A. J. Stones. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of 12l. 12s. in hand.

Cheltenham.—Mr. F. T. Palmer presided at a meeting of the district Pharmacists' Association on October 29, when the death of Mr. J. A. Thomas, a past-President, was mentioned with regret, and a letter of sympathy with Mrs. Thomas was agreed to. Matters of purely local interest were afterwards discussed.

Edinburgh Assistants.—The Committee of this Association have issued their usual announcement regarding the prize competitions to be held under the auspices of the Association in 1915. The prize scheme embraces two competitions open to apprentice and undergraduate members (the Cumming prize for dispensing and the Dick botanical prize), and two competitions confined to apprentice members (the Ewing pharmacy prize and the Fraser prize for elementary chemistry and botany, materia medica, and prescriptions), with additional prizes presented by Mr. Wm. Aitken and the President. The Committee invite the co-operation of employers and the senior members of staffs in making the prize scheme known, and in encouraging the junior members of staffs to compete.

Leith.—The annual meeting of the Leith Chemists' Association was held on October 30. Mr. A. Currie (Vice-President) took the chair in the absence of Mr. John Noble through illness. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were received and adopted. The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. John Noble; *Vice-President*, Mr. A. Currie; *Treasurer*, Mr. G. Cooper; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. D. Thomson; *Committee*, Messrs. Nisbet, Robson, Walker, Duncan, and Robertson. It was decided to take steps to procure an early-closing order.

Liverpool.—The first meeting of the session of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Institution on October 23. Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.C.S. (President), presided over a good attendance. Messrs. E. R. Banner, A. Fairbairn, and T. Scott were elected members of the Association. The election of President then took place, and resulted in the re-election of Mr. Humphreys Jones. The President alluded to the presence of Corporal T. Ashworth, one of their members, who had joined the Army. The President suggested that a note be made in the minute-book of the names of those who have joined the Forces. A pleasant evening was spent in discussing various items of interest, such as the unsatisfactory position of *Pharmacists as Army Dispensers*. Mr. Harold Wyatt led the discussion, and was followed by Messrs. Prosper H. Marsden, Wallbridge, Hirst, Ashworth, and C. A. Jones. All were of opinion that steps should be taken at the first opportune moment to rectify the present conditions. Mr. Wallbridge referred to the interesting fact that the law ensured that every prisoner in the land has his physic dispensed by a qualified dispenser, whereas anybody may act as dispenser for the soldier. Dr. C. Symes referred to the *New Pharmacopœia*, and spoke of the way the Liverpool chemists adapted themselves to the changed conditions when the B.P. 1898 came out. At that time chemists mutually agreed to dispense prescriptions for a specified time according to the old Pharmacopœia, and he suggested

that uniform action would be desirable on the present occasion. Dr. Symes thought three months a reasonable time to dispense according to the old *Pharmacopœia*, unless a new B.P. preparation is specially indicated by the prescriber. Mr. Prosper H. Marsden said that according to law all prescriptions must be dispensed from January 1 with the preparations of the B.P. 1914, but it is improbable that the Food and Drugs authorities will deal with the matter in an arbitrary manner during the first few months. Another interesting item discussed was that of the *Metric System*. Mr. Marsden said it would be his duty to teach medical students in this system from January next, and he wished to know the feelings of pharmacists generally on the wisdom of the change. Mr. Harold Wyatt was greatly in favour of the metric system, and he had used it in the preparation of galenicals for a long time. Dr. Symes was of opinion that the change would be very gradual, and it would take both doctors and pharmacists a long time to adapt themselves to the new conditions. Mr. Dutton, a pharmacist with seven years' South American experience, hoped English pharmacists would take it up wholeheartedly, as he was quite satisfied it was simpler and more convenient in every respect. Mr. John H. Robinson's views were to the contrary. He had been in business for twelve years, and very rarely was he called upon to use a set of metric weights which he bought when he commenced business. The President spoke strongly in favour of the system. He felt sure pharmacists would adapt themselves to the use of metric weights if the doctors made a change in their manner of writing prescriptions. The resolution was adopted of the S.W. London Pharmacists' Association regarding the protection of the prices of proprietary articles.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Blackburn.—A joint meeting of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee and the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees was held on October 29 to settle the terms on which the Insurance Committee would invite doctors and chemists to accept service for 1915. The Draft Tariff submitted by the Pharmaceutical Committee was agreed upon. A long discussion took place in regard to the stock-mixtures clause, the Panel Committee favouring its adoption, while the Pharmaceutical Committee strongly opposed its insertion in the agreements, on the ground that it would be unfair to the insured, and in this they had the support of some of the members of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. It was ultimately resolved to inform the Commissioners that the Committee were unable to insert a clause on the lines suggested by them in the Drug Tariff. At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on November 2, Dr. Butcher said that there was a general feeling throughout the country that the Imperial grant would have to be largely increased, in order that Insurance Committees might be able to do their work efficiently. The Drug Fund had been the bugbear of many Committees, and in many areas the position was worse than in Blackburn, where the question had been tackled manfully. A recent conference felt that the chemists must not suffer, and there must be some regulation of the matter.

Burnley.—It has been agreed that doctors should be surcharged only if the cost of their prescribing exceeded 2s. 9d. per insured person, calculated on the numbers on their lists, instead of 2s. 6d. as previously agreed.

Cambridgeshire.—A Sub-Committee of three representatives each from the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees has been appointed to consider and report on the Commissioners' circular regarding excessive prescribing.

Dewsbury.—Mr. G. N. Gutteridge presided at a meeting of the local Pharmacists' Association on November 2, when, on the motion of Mr. Pickard, it was agreed to submit a resolution to the Executive Committee of Local Associations calling for a definition of the mile limit for panel doctors dispensing to insured persons. It was also decided to protest against the Commissioners' stock-mixtures clause for the 1915 agreements.

Exeter.—The Pharmaceutical Committee have submitted to the Insurance Committee the Draft Tariff for 1915, stipulating that, as far as the statutory allowance of 2s. per annum per insured person will permit, their accounts should be promptly paid. The Insurance Committee decided to submit the matter to the Commissioners before coming to any agreement, and it was reported at a meeting of the

Insurance Committee on November 3 that notice of approval had been received from the Commissioners.

Halifax.—The resolution of the local Chemists' Association passed at the special meeting on October 27 (*C. & D.*, October 31, p. 44) has been altered to read thus:

After considering the arguments for and against the adoption of a local Formulary and stock mixtures, it was agreed that such a step would be most retrograde, and the Halifax panel chemists unanimously decline to adopt it.

Huddersfield.—The Insurance Committee on October 28 decided to pay in full chemists' accounts for drugs supplied to temporary residents during 1913, and to carry the balance remaining to the credit of the Drug Fund. It was agreed that 75 per cent. of accounts as rendered for supplies to temporary residents in 1914 should be advanced to the chemists.

Hull.—The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee have investigated a complaint regarding an arrangement between a doctor and a chemist, where the practitioner was supplied by the chemist with bottles of stock mixtures, etc., numbered on the corks. These were labelled and distributed to insured patients by the doctor. The practitioner and the chemist wrote expressing regret, and the Sub-Committee decided that they be informed that such a practice must not be repeated. The Panel Committee have issued a circular to panel practitioners suggesting that the use of expensive adjuncts be confined to necessary cases, and that malt extract be considered as a nutritive. At a joint conference between representatives of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, the Panel Committee, and the Pharmaceutical Committee on the Drug Tariff for 1915 it was resolved that no emulsion-fees be allowed on cod-liver-oil emulsion and liniment of turpentine, and that gall, hamamelis, iodine, and methyl-salicylate ointments be added to the Tariff. The following infusions were priced at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.: huchu, eichona (acid), ergot, rose (acid), senega, and serpentaria. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee has decided, by the casting vote of the Chairman, that the Draft Tariff for 1915, with the above modifications, be adopted, subject to the insertion of the stock-mixture clause. A statement of the number and cost of prescriptions during the second quarter of 1914 has been issued, showing that 63,485 prescriptions were dispensed, at a cost of 2,358l. 14s. 3d., and an average cost of 8.932d.; 12,621 prescriptions cost over 1s. (one in five), and 1,079 cost over 2s. (one in fifty-nine). The three most expensive prescriptions were 6s., 5s. 5d., and 5s. 4d.

Kent.—The Insurance Committee on October 28 decided, on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee appointed to consider the matter, that whenever the term "aqua" appears in a prescription, distilled water shall be used and charged for, and that the stock-mixture clause be not adopted for the 1915 agreements with chemists. Mr. Harcombe Cuff, having retired from the Committee, has been thanked, and Mr. J. E. French (Sittingbourne) succeeds him.

Manchester.—The Insurance Committee on October 27 decided, in view of the insufficiency of the Drug Fund hitherto, to urge upon the Commissioners the necessity of further provision being made to meet any increase in the prices of drugs consequent upon the war.

Nottingham.—The borough Pharmaceutical Committee on October 29 decided to accept the Draft Tariff for 1915 (dated October 17, 1914) under the assurances contained in an arrangement arrived at with the Panel Committee that, in view of the agreement of the chemists to forgo the use of distilled water, and on the understanding that they agree to accept the new edition of the local Formulary now in course of preparation, no action will be taken by the Panel Committee in regard to the stock-mixtures clause. A Sub-Committee is to negotiate with the doctors regarding the revision and the date of adoption of the new Formulary.

Oxford.—The Panel, Pharmaceutical, and Insurance Committees have adopted the Draft Tariff dated October 17, with the alteration that the first group of infusions be priced at 1d. per oz. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It has also been agreed that the stock-mixtures clause be not included in the new Tariff. Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight prescriptions, valued 239l. 19s. 7d., were dispensed by chemists during the quarter ended October 11, 1914. In addition, there were 135 Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions, value 7l. 9s. 6d., and eleven prescriptions, value 5s. 4d., for temporary residents. Ten out of twenty chemists made use of Form Med. 39. The number of prescriptions set out on the forms was 276, value 8l. 16s. 2d. at Tariff prices. The average cost per prescription was 7.21d., as against 7.6d. for the previous quarter and 7.8d. for the corresponding quarter of 1913. Panel chemists have already received payment in full for the quarter, and also the 20 per cent. balance left over on the first quarter of 1913. There is a balance of over 125l. to the credit of the Drug Fund for the current quarter.

Oxfordshire.—The facts stated under Oxford concerning the Tariff and the stock-mixtures clause also apply to the decisions of the County Committees. Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty prescriptions, value 233*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, were dispensed by panel chemists during the quarter ended October 11, the average cost being 7.27*d.*, compared with 7.77*d.* for last quarter and 7.5*d.* in the corresponding quarter of 1913. There were also eighty-nine Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions, value 4*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, for which the chemists receive payment from the County Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which deals with all the Sanatorium Benefit cases in the county area, but owing to delay on the part of three pharmacists in sending in their accounts payment will not be made till the accounts for the current quarter are paid. The pricing of the ordinary prescriptions and accounts were checked by the Pharmaceutical Committee, and the chemists have already been paid in full.

Plymouth.—The question of payments to chemists was considered at a meeting of the Insurance Committee on October 30. A representative of the Commissioners, in reply to a question as to whether the Commissioners were satisfied that the Committee had done all it could in order that the chemists might receive the money due to them, said certain steps have to be taken under the Regulations, and until these steps are taken and a report issued the Commissioners' hands are tied. Mr. R. F. Roper, on behalf of the chemists, said no suggestion had anywhere been made that the Committee had not done all that was expected of it.

Rutland.—The average cost of drugs per head per quarter has risen from 3.7*d.* last year to 6.8*d.* in the present year.

Sheffield.—At the Insurance Committee meeting on October 7, the names of Mr. L. S. M. Dawson, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. H. Meadowcroft, Ph.C., were added to the list of chemists. The Clerk reported that the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees had come to an agreement regarding the revised Tariff (*C. & D.*, October 17, p. 57, and October 31, p. 45). The Panel Committee had agreed to, and the Pharmaceutical Committee had protested strongly against, the stock-mixtures clause. The Clerk was instructed to send the official notices to the chemists if and when he is informed of their willingness to serve. It was made a condition of service of medical practitioners for the ensuing medical year that prescriptions shall be given in accordance with the local Pharmacopœia adopted in June 1914, or be written out in full. It was pointed out that the number of insured persons at the last count of the Committee was 175,000, against the Commissioners' 148,000. From the Drug Fund it was agreed to pay for doctors 8*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* for emergency dressings, 40*l.* to the Pharmaceutical Committee for administrative expenses, 862*l.* (75 per cent.) to chemists, besides 12*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* for appliances to be held by panel doctors—all in respect to the month ended October 11. The following statement regarding the Drug and Drug Suspense Funds for the year ended January 11, 1914, has been issued by the Clerk to the Insurance Committee:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Paid to chemists:				Commissioners' credit for the year	10,803	12	11
85 per cent. of accounts rendered	13,715	10	9	Amount transferred from Drug Suspense Fund	3,601	4	4
Paid to doctors:							
75 per cent. of accounts for emergency dressings	195	5	9				
Paid to doctors for insured persons for whom they dispense: 75 per cent. of accounts	101	9	6				
Balance available for further payments	482	11	3				
	£14,404	17	3		£14,404	17	3

Chemists' accounts for the period amounted to 15,966*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, so that the amount available is equal to 88.5 per cent. A sum has also to be transferred from the Sanatorium Fund, and a small sum from the Panel Fund in respect of surcharges, which will slightly increase the percentage to be eventually paid. It has been decided that ordinary prescription-forms of a special colour be used for prescriptions chargeable against the Sanatorium Benefit Fund.—A meeting of panel chemists was held on October 30, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson presiding, when a long discussion took place on the stock-mixtures clause, and it was decided to refuse to accept it and to take no action in regard to the new agreements until the matter has been considered by the Local Associations Executive Committee.

Shropshire.—At the Insurance Committee meeting on October 24, after matters regarding panel doctors had been dealt with, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. W. Gowen Cross, that the term "Rep. mist." be not in future recognised by the Committee.

Southend-on-Sea.—A special Sub-Committee met on November 3 to discuss the advisability of remaining within the county area for administrative working or of the county borough taking over its own work. Approximate figures were given showing the cost of working the Act, but no decision was arrived at. Further figures were to be placed before the Sub-Committee on November 5.

Surrey.—The annual report of the Insurance Committee, just issued, shows that the amount of the Drug Fund for the year 1913 was sufficient to meet all the claims made upon it, and chemists have been paid in full in respect of their accounts as checked. It is stated that for the year 1914 this state of affairs is likely to be altered, as increased demands have been made on the Drug Fund. The quarterly count at July 1914 showed 215,505 names on the Index Register, compared with 195,921 in July 1913. In July 1914, 436 practitioners and 187 chemists were under agreement with the Committee, compared with 412 practitioners and 170 chemists in July 1913. Nine complaints against panel practitioners and one complaint by a practitioner were dealt with during the year; no complaints against chemists are reported.

West Bromwich.—Chemists have been paid 90 per cent. of their accounts for the quarter ended October 11, during which 17,359 prescriptions were dispensed, at a cost of 493*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, besides 111 Sanatorium Benefit prescriptions, value 4*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

West Ham.—A special meeting of the West Ham, East Ham, and Metropolitan Essex District Association of Pharmacists was held on October 29, at Forest Gate, to consider the new clause relating to stock mixtures and the dispensing-fee as proposed to be added to the new contracts by the Commissioners. Mr. Kirkpatrick explained the position arrived at by the West Ham Insurance Committee. Mr. Soper referred to the new clause as an unjust method of economising at the expense of the pharmacist. Much discussion followed, and it was finally decided that the matter be left to the decision of the Pharmaceutical Committee, and that nothing would be done until the next meeting on November 12. The President then introduced the question of the Belgian Relief Fund, and a collection was made which amounted to 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Worcester.—A conference has been arranged between representatives of the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees with a view of reaching an amicable understanding regarding the alleged deficiency in the Drug Fund.—The Insurance Committee on October 27 granted 5*l.* from the Drug Fund to the Pharmaceutical Committee for administrative expenses.

Yorkshire.—Messrs. Stanser and Hawkins attended a meeting of a Sub-Committee of the East Riding Insurance Committee on October 30 as a deputation from the Pharmaceutical Committee, when the question of the use of distilled water in dispensing was raised. After hearing the views of the chemists, the Sub-Committee decided that distilled water should be used unless the prescriber indicated tap-water on the prescription. The deputation, on behalf of the chemists, firmly declined to accept the stock-mixture clause, in which attitude they had the evident sympathy of the Sub-Committee. Consideration of the matter was deferred to a later date, and it was understood that, in the interval, the position would be reported to the Commissioners.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—The Insurance Committee on October 29 agreed to a recommendation of the Panel Committee that certain panel practitioners be surcharged, in some cases *in toto*, and in others the equivalent of the excess cost.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—The Burgh Insurance Committee, on October 29, decided, on the joint recommendation of the Finance and Medical Benefit Sub-Committees, not to take part in the establishment of a Central Prescription-checking Bureau as suggested by the Commissioners, on the ground that they had already instituted a system whereby a detailed check and analysis of prescriptions and chemists' accounts is being obtained in their area.

WALES.

Glamorgan.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on October 28, Mr. O. Davies presiding, it was reported that the Draft Tariff had been submitted to the Insurance Committee before the Commissioners' circular regarding the inclusion of the stock-mixtures clause had been received. It was resolved, after discussion, that the

Committee strongly disapprove of the stock-mixture proposal, as being against the best interests of those whom the Act is intended to benefit. It was reported that the Accountants' report stated that the Drug Fund was in a serious state, and that, unless definite steps were taken by the Panel Committee, there would be practically no money to pay the accounts for drugs and appliances in the last quarter of the year. The Secretary submitted the following statement as to the position of the 1914 Drug Fund:

Income of Drug Fund to October 11, 1914	£17,945
Add estimated addition for last quarter, 1914	4,000
Estimated total for the year 1914	£21,945
Deduct amount to be paid to doctors for dispensing approximately	£4,000
	£17,945
Estimated amount of chemists' bills	£22,000
Estimated deficiency	£4,000

The report for the year 1913 gave the following figures:

Drug Suspense Fund surplus	£553
Total number of prescriptions dispensed:	
By panel chemists	460,916 average price 8.16d.
By other persons on panel	8,315 " 8.84d.
For the period August 14, 1913, to June 11, 1914, the average cost of prescriptions varied from 8.06d. to 9.85d.	
The average cost of prescriptions arranged according to districts varied from 5.92d. to 10.75d. Of 34 groups, the average in 14 was higher than that for the whole county. The cost of prescriptions issued by the doctors varied from 6.03d. to 11.08d. The largest amount paid to any one chemist was 650l., representing 16,162 prescriptions, and the largest amount paid to an individual doctor was 1,021l.	

Notes.

SOUTHPORT INSURANCE COMMITTEE have appointed Mr. E. J. George to check prescriptions for 1915 at 7s. 6d. per 1,000.

SCOTTISH CHECKING BUREAU.—Mr. R. D. McEwan, Chairman of the Glasgow Insurance Committee, presided at the annual meeting of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees held in Edinburgh on October 31. In the course of the day Sir James Leishman (Chairman of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners) addressed the meeting, speaking generally in regard to the administration of Medical Benefit, and specifically about means to be adopted to counteract excessive prescribing, instancing some of the facts which were brought out by Dr. J. F. Tocher in his report to the Commissioners. A long discussion followed on the proposed Central Bureau for checking prescriptions, and it was decided to take no action. Sir James Leishman thereupon said the Commissioners regarded this as a very important question. Unless they started a central scheme just now, they would never start it. The Commissioners had been pressed from all quarters to allow some kind of check. The desire for a check was unanimous. There was no system which purported or would purport to do the same as the Commissioners' scheme at less cost, because it could not be done. The difficulty in most Committees, particularly in small Committees—and this was the crux of the whole question—was that they practically never exercised their full function. They had had the most blameworthy things going on in local Committees. And why? Simply because one particular man did not like to offend another. What they wanted—and this was the point which was rammed home to him by doctors and chemists—was some authority who would give information impartially. Provost Taylor (Clydebank) somewhat resented Sir James Leishman's speech, adding, "I am not going to say Sir James is not right in what he has said, but he ought to have said it before the decision took place." Whereupon Sir James Leishman remarked, "You haven't come to any decision."

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

WILLIAMS, W. R. E., and CUTLER, F. J., Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, medical practitioners, under the style of Williams & Cutler.

Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDER

LOWES, W. J., Front Street, Sedgefield, co. Durham, drug-store proprietor.

ADJUDICATIONS.

HENNING, A., formerly Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, and now Fernlea, Holly Bush Hill, Highstone, Snarbrook, Essex, chemical-manufacturer.

LOWES, W. J., Front Street, Sedgefield, co. Durham, drug-store proprietor.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., November 5, 6.30 p.m.

THE tone of the chemical and drug markets has shown an improvement this week, with a fair volume of business in progress. Especially is this so with heavy chemicals, the demand for which is brisk. There has been a further easing of values in imported articles, these including a decline in cream of tartar, citric and tartaric acids. Ferri et quin. cit. is also cheaper. The acts of war on the part of Turkey have caused a sudden advance in spot opium from that source, stocks here being unusually small; and makers of opium alkaloids are inclined to stiffen their rates owing to the keen demand. Baghdad tragacanth is dearer, as shipments have been suspended. Among chemicals, carbolic-acid crystals are tending dearer, demand being very brisk. Quinine a trifle weaker. Resorcin is firmer and thymol cheaper. Mercurials were advanced 3d. to-day, following a further rise in quicksilver. The changes in drugs and essential oils include a decline in gentian owing to arrivals. Ipecacuanha is selling steadily. Lime oil and lime-juice are offered at slightly reduced rates, supplies having been replenished. American peppermint and lemon oils are both weak. Siam benzoin is held for advanced rates. The principal changes have been as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Benzoin (Siam)	Aloes	Ammonia	Citric acid
Camphor	(Curacao)	sulphate	Cream of
monobrom.	Carbolic acid	Anise oil	tartar
Canary-seed	(crystals)	(star)	Ferri et quin.
Cantharidin	Codeine	Clove oil	cit.
Cocaine	Honey (Calif.)	Menthol	Gentian (spot)
Cumin-seed	Morphine	Potash	Lime-juice
Homatropine	Resorcin	prussiate	Lime oil
Insect-flowers	Turpentine	Quinine	Pilocarpine
Linseed oil		(see-hands)	Thymol
Mercurials		Tartaric acid	
Opium (Turk.)			
Quicksilver			
Tragacanth			
Veratrine			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Business in drugs has improved. Both opium and menthol are unchanged. Peppermint oil in tins is 5c. lower at \$1.45. Cartagena ipecacuanha has advanced 10c. to \$1.65, and buckthorn-bark is easier at 18c. Copaiba balsam is steady at 37c., and belladonna-leaves are lower at \$1.00 per lb. Hydrastis has been reduced to \$4.50 per lb.

London Markets.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID remains firm and unaltered at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb.

ALMONDS.—As London is probably only the free market where produce like almonds can be readily turned into cash, many arrivals, chiefly from Spain, have been received here; consequently there is a glut. The expressed oil should therefore be cheaper.

ALOES.—Curaçao in cases has shown a better demand recently, and up to 55s. per cwt. has been paid for dull livery Curaçao, and for coarse dull 52s. 6d. is wanted, being firmer. Fair bright Socotrine is offered at 50s. The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 10,004 lb., valued at 111l., against 93,983 lb., valued at 1,057l., in August 1913. During the eight months ended August 31 the exports were 638,772 lb., valued at 7,047l., against 393,470 lb., valued at 4,533l., during the corresponding period of 1913.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are current spot net prices, which in most instances are dearer, owing to much increased freights and war-risk insurance. *Wahoo* bark of root has been sold at 1s. 9d., and is now scarce; to arrive, about 1s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted. *Serpentary* root has changed hands at 1s. 9d. also. *Mandrake* (podophyllum) root is offered at 48s. on spot, *Gelsemium* at 3½d., *Bayberry* bark 4d., *Black haw* at 9d., blue flag 6½d., witch-hazel leaves at 3d., and bark 2½d. *Lobelia* herb has recently advanced 1d. to about 6d., and good thin *Wild-cherry* bark is 4½d. per lb. *Senega* has been selling more freely at 1s. 9d. net.

ANISE OIL (STAR) remains slow of sale, with "Red Ship" brand offering at 5s. 9d. per lb. on spot.

ARSENIC.—The present high rates asked in the United Kingdom will probably tempt offers from neutral countries.

BENZON.—Sellers of Siam are asking much higher rates—*c.g.*, blocky grains, which were offering at 6l., are now held for 12l., and some parcels have been withdrawn.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Prompt shipment of good brands are offered at from 13s. to 15s. 6d. c.i.f., the spot values being from 17s. to 17s. 6d.

BISMUTH SALTS.—The following are the list prices of British makers: Carbonate, 11s. 5d.; citrate, 12s. 5½d.; nitrate cryst., 7s. 5d.; oxide, B.P., 14s. 1d.; salicylate, 11s. 5½d.; physio. pure, 13s.; subchlor., 12s. 1d.; and sub-nitrate, 10s. 3d. per lb. net cash without engagement.

BLEACHING-POWDER is in active demand; the London price is 8l. 2s. 6d. per ton ex wharf.

BROMIDES.—In view of the scarcity of potash salts, it would be as well if consumers turned their attention to sodium bromide, which is cheaper than the potassium.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during August amounted to 630 lb., valued at 126l., against 7,706 lb., valued at 1,290l., during August 1913. During the eight months ended August 31 the exports were 141,125 lb., valued at 26,473l., as compared with 125,299 lb., valued at 25,232l., for the corresponding period of 1913.

CAFFEINE SALTS.—As notified last week, the British makers' quotation for the pure crystals B.P. is from 17s. to 17s. 9d., and the citrate B.P. from 12s. to 12s. 9d. An advance has also been made in other caffeine preparations as follows: Benzoate, 15s. 9d.; hydrobromide, 17s. 3d.; hydrochloride, 14s.; salicylate, 15s. 3d.; soda benzoate, 14s. 9d.; soda salicylate, 13s. 9d.; sulphate, 14s.; valerianate, 17s. 4d. per lb. net.

CALOMEL.—The English makers' list price is 4s. 3d. per lb. net without engagement. Small second-hand parcels of foreign make imported before the war may be had at slightly below this price. See also mercurials.

CAMPHOR MONOBROM. has been advanced 1s. 6d. per lb. to about 9s. per lb.

CANARY-SEED is dearer, with good sales of ordinary Morocco at 92s. 6d. and of better quality at 95s. per quarter.

CANTHARIDIN.—The value is now about 160s. per oz., as compared with 100s. in August.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Owing to the exceptionally large demand, makers of crystals are unable to keep pace with their orders, and prices are tending higher at 1s. per lb. for 39° to 40° C. ice-crystals in large-bulk packing, which has been paid. *Crude* is also firmer, with a large demand, at about 2s. 7d. per gal.

CASTOR OIL.—Only small arrivals of French are taking place, and for finest medicinal quality about 42s. per cwt. ex wharf London is asked. English make of finest medicinal quality is quoted 27l. 10s. per ton in barrels and 30l. in cases for prompt to December delivery free on wharf London.

CHAMOMILES have been selling at very irregular prices. We hear of a small business in No. 1 Belgian flowers at about 135s., also 150s., and such is the scarcity that 200s. is mentioned; old brown are quoted at from 90s. upwards.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—The demand at the moment appears to be well covered, and price is unchanged at 6s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during October amounted to 1,012,000 Amst. lb., against 2,135,000 Amst. lb. last year and 1,758,000 Amst. lb. in 1912. During the period January to October the exports were 11,895,000 Amst. lb., as compared with 15,507,000 Amst. lb. in 1914 and 13,406,000 Amst. lb. in 1913.

CITRIC ACID is again cheaper, at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

CLOVE OIL.—The fact that 2,000 bales of cloves have arrived from Zanzibar is a sign that shipments have been resumed. There are sellers of English-distilled oil at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d., being easier.

CLOVES have been quiet, with spot sales at 8d., and for October-December shipment sellers quote 5½d. per lb. c.i.f.

COCAINE.—Owing to a large demand, principally for export to Russia, the price of hydrochloride has now advanced to 8s. 6d. per oz. The article is much scarcer than it was.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on October 26, that a small business has been done at equal to 71s. per barrel c.i.f. London. Agents in London quote finest brands at from 67s. to 70s. per barrel c.i.f. With the whole of the North Sea now within the military area, the shipping difficulties are much increased.

CODEINE.—Makers are inclined to stiffen their rates owing to scarcity, one maker asking 17s. 6d. for small lots of pure crystals.

COUMARIN is quoted at from 18s. to 19s. per lb. Cheap supplies have all been disposed of and cannot be replenished.

CREAM OF TARTAR is obtainable in limited quantities for prompt delivery at 165s., and probably a trifle less.

CUMIN-SEED is dearer, good Morocco having been sold at 45s. per cwt., and 46s. now required.

ERGOT is extremely slow of sale, with sound Spanish on spot offering at from 2s. 6d. to 3s.; to arrive 2s. 9d. c.i.f. would probably be accepted.

FERRI ET QUIN. CIT. has been reduced by ¼d. per oz., making the list-price 7½d., 100 oz. 7¼d., and 500-oz. lots 7d. per oz., without engagement.

FORMALDEHYDE.—The constantly increasing demand and higher prices paid in the U.S.A. has enabled sellers to obtain better prices in some instances; from 62s. 6d. to 65s. still represents fair values.

GALLS.—The spot value of blue Persian is 67s. 6d. per cwt. Market may go better in view of the suspension of shipments from the Persian Gulf. Ordinary shape Chinese are worth 65s. spot.

GENTIAN.—Owing to a fair quantity (about 118 bags) having arrived from Spain, is now available at the more reasonable figure of about 37s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

GLYCERIN.—A quiet market, with exports still prohibited, except under permit. It is possible to buy a limited quantity of chemically pure at below the official Convention rates of 104l. in cases and 100l. in drums.

HELIOTROPIN is fully worth 14s. to 15s. for chemically-pure crystals.

HEXAMETHELENTETRAMINE is obtainable at about 4s. per lb.

HONEY.—Fair arrivals of Jamaica are taking place, but prices remain unchanged at from 25s. to 30s. per cwt., according to quality. New Zealand is also offering at from 37s. 6d. to 45s. Californian has been in better demand at firmer rates in Liverpool.

HYDROQUINONE.—Still scarce, and easily commands 10s. 6d. per lb.

INDIGO.—A Calcutta advice, dated October 7, states that that port "is now absolutely bare of stocks, and any indigo that can be found is snapped up at once. The crop is likely to be considerably less than last year, and in consequence good prices can confidently be expected. Famine prices are being paid in London, owing to indigo being at present practically unobtainable. These, however, cannot be expected to be maintained when the new crop comes in."

Messrs. Lewis & Prat report that "a good demand still continues at high prices, but, owing to the greatly reduced stocks available, it is difficult to execute orders. The total out-turn of the new crop will not be more than 1,500 to 2,000 chests, and this, with the small quantity available from Madras, cannot be anything like sufficient for even the ordinary trade demand. It is becoming more and more evident that dyers and consumers are anxious to use vegetable indigo, their recent experience having taught them of the danger and inconvenience, to say nothing of the losses sustained, by trusting to the monopoly of synthetic, and being left with no supplies of vegetable indigo to rely upon. We look for a steady demand in the future, and believe that planters will do what they can to extend cultivation, but it is not to be expected that they will make permanent arrangements to secure a larger out-turn, unless they receive the utmost support from the dyeing-trade. It must be remembered that they have not been unanimously supported by the consumers generally."

INSECT-FLOWERS.—For genuine closed Dalmatian 225s. is asked.

IODINE PREPS.—War requirements continue to keep the British makers very busy. Prices, however, remain unchanged, but without engagement. *Iodoform* is 17s. to 17s. 10d. per lb. net, according to quantity. *Potassium iodide*, 13s. to 13s. 9d.; *ammon.*, 18s.; and *sodium*, 14s. 8d. to 15s. 4d. *Resublimed iodine*, 15s. to 15s. 7d. net per lb.

There were no exports of *crude iodine* from Japan during August; the eight months' exports (January-August) were 11,780 kin (71,540 yen), against 9,677 kin (56,476 yen) in 1913, and 9,882 kin (48,110 yen) in 1912.

IPICACUANA.—Further sales of Matto Grosso have been made, including ordinary at 8s. 3d., up to 8s. 6d. being quoted for good.

LAVENDER OIL.—Prices of new crop have been unsettled since the war, and it is difficult to name a figure. Probably 16s. would be about present value.

LEAD ACETATE.—The difficulty of makers in obtaining supplies of pig-lead helps to maintain prices at from 37l. 10s. to 38l. per ton.

LEMON OIL.—Although there is an absence of business, the present values do not now leave much room for a further decline in prices for forward shipment, which for new crop are from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 2d. c.i.f.; prompt shipment is quoted 4s. 6d. c.i.f., and the spot value of good brands is about 5s.

LIME-JUICE.—Owing to continued arrivals, market rates have been reduced to 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per gal. for fair raw West Indian.

LIME OIL.—Prices of West Indian distilled can be shaded 1d. to 2d. per lb., owing to fair arrivals, and 3s. 8d. or a trifle less will buy.

LYCOPodium.—Owing to extreme scarcity, sellers of retail lots on spot have been obtaining about 4s., but there is a good prospect of arrivals from Russia being available at much less.

MENTHOL.—After the American order had been filled last week the market receded somewhat, with further business at 9s. 9d. spot. The exports from Japan during August were 9,430 kin (July, 8,039 kin), valued at 70,184 yen.

MERCURIALS.—To-day (Thursday) the makers have advanced their prices by 3d. per lb., and now quote hyd. bichlor. 3s. 9d., hyd. chlorid. 4s. 3d., hyd. nit. oxid. 4s. 6d., hyd. oxid. flav. 4s. 7d., hyd. præcip. alb. 4s. 6d., hyd. sulph. alb. and nig. 3s. 10d. net, without engagement.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Very scarce, at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

MILK-SUGAR has sold in fair quantities to consumers at reasonable prices, and further lots are available at 80s. to 82s. 6d., but some ask more.

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised, of which a fair spot quantity exists, is offered at from 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 9d.

MORPHINE.—Makers now quote from 11s. to 11s. 3d. per oz. for hydrochloride powder. Demand remains good.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is dearer, at 21s. 6d. in pipes and 21s. 9d. in barrels on spot. *Coconut* oil is quiet, at 48s. for Ceylon and 56s. for Cochin on spot; London-pressed for November-December delivery is 39s. 9d. *Cottonseed* is firm, at 24s. 6d. nominally for crude in pipes on spot; pale refined in pipes on spot is 24s. 6d., sweet in barrels 29s. 6d., and American sweet p.s.y. 29s. net ex wharf. *Rape* is 1s. easier at 31s. for ordinary brown crude, and at 34s. 3d. for English refined in barrels. *Lagos Palm* is steady at 30s. 3d. in Liverpool. *Turpentine* is dearer on the week, closing at 32s. 3d. for American on the spot. *Petroleum* is 7½d. for ordinary refined American, 8½d. for water-white, and 8½d. for Russian on spot.

OPPIUM.—The entry of Turkey into the arena of war has caused a sudden advance in spot prices, and on Monday 23s. was paid, and later 23s. 6d., for usual druggists' quality in single cases, and more for broken lots. There are extremely few sellers of Turkey gum, owing to the scarcity. There is, however, an unusually large supply of Persian on the spot—in fact, sufficient for twelve months—and prices remain at from 15s. to 20s. per lb. as to test, with a fair business.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Some business has been done in guaranteed pure and genuine on analysis at 55s. per English oz.

PEPPER.—Quiet but firm, with fair black Singapore offering at 5½d. to 6d., Lampong 5½d., and Tellicherry 6½d., all spot; to arrive, Singapore for October-December shipment has been sold at 4½d. c.i.f. and buyers. White Singapore quoted 11½d., and Muntok 1s. 0½d., both spot; to arrive, Singapore for October shipment has been sold at 9½d. c.i.f. d.w.

PEPPERMINT OIL remains very quiet, with some irregularity in offers of American; to arrive 6s. 9d. net will buy good brands, and spot is selling at 7s. net. In view of the winter consumption and the more favourable prices, the market is worth close attention. H.G.H. is still 12s. 6d. London terms.

PHILCARPINE has been reduced by 3s. per oz., offering at 14s. for the hydrochloride and nitrate.

PIMENTO.—Quiet, with spot sellers at 2d., and sellers for distant shipment at 16s. 6d. e.i.f.

POTASH PERMANATE.—On patriotic grounds buyers would do well to carefully scrutinise their sources of supply,

as stuff of questionable origin is being offered, which at present prices means a handsome profit to the enemy.

POTASH PRUSSATE is slightly easier at from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—First-hand price is nominal, while second-hands now quote 11l. to 11l. 5s. Mercurials have advanced 3d. all round.

QUININE.—With the continued absence of any important demand, there are second-hand sellers of German sulphate in bulk at 1s. 2d. per oz.

The imports into London during October were 72,000 oz. and the deliveries 181,472 oz., leaving a stock on October 31 of 2,773,232 oz., against 3,408,096 oz. in 1913.

RESORCIN is firmer owing to scarcity, with sellers at 6s. per lb.

SAFFRON.—The new crop of saffron, owing to drought, is unusually late this year, and is not expected before the end of November. Spanish shippers are therefore reluctant to offer, not knowing what the position will be.

SALICYLATES are very scarce, and as the French Government have stopped exportation (except under a stringent permit), prices are very firm at 5s. for the acid and 5s. 6d. for soda.

SALOL is still in active demand, and supplies are not coming forward in sufficient quantity to fill it; the value is firm at 5s. per lb.

SANTONIN.—The British Vice-Consul at Baku (Mr. R. A. McDonnell) reports that merchants in Trans-Caspia are urgently seeking a market for a large quantity of seed used for the preparation of santonin. All communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate at Baku.

SENA.—Alexandrian remains very scarce and wanted; a bale or two of fine pods has been sold at 1s. 9d., but buyers would now pay more if obtainable. Siftings are obtainable in very limited quantity at 6d. per lb.

SHELLAC is firm with a steady trade, TN orange selling on a basis of 57s. to 58s. for fair, good to fine marks at 70s. to 80s., and A. C. Garnet at 60s. Futures are nominal.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE.—For pea-crystals on the spot in 1-cwt. kegs 12l. per ton is quoted, which price could be shaded for quantity to come forward.

Soy is obtainable at 1s. 8d. per gal. duty paid; 100 packages have arrived from Hong-Kong.

TARTARIC ACID.—Foreign is offered at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., being cheaper.

THYMOL is now in better supply, and somewhat cheaper at 25s. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—It is difficult to say when further supplies of Baghdad gum will arrive on this market, as all shipments from the Persian Gulf ports are entirely suspended. Medium grades are in very small supply, and extreme prices are being paid.

TURMERIC remains firm, with sellers of fair to good Madras finger at from 23s. to 24s., and bulbs at 20s. Cochin finger is quoted 17s. 6d. to 18s., and split bulbs 16s. to 16s. 6d. on spot.

VERATRINE.—The list price of makers has been advanced to 10s. per oz.

WAX, JAPANESE, is steady at 55s. per cwt. on spot, and to arrive 43s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted for distant shipment, and 50s. for near at hand.

The Week's Arrivals.

During the period October 29 to November 3 inclusive the following drugs, chemicals, and allied produce have arrived at the principal English ports. Where not stated, the figures denote packages:

Acetic acid (Rotterdam)	Arsenic (Rotterdam)	
drms. 25, (New York)	(cks.)	24
brls. 273	Bleaching-powder (Rotterdam)	
Acetone (Philadelphia)	... (cks.)	33
(drms.)	Boric acid (Leghorn)	
139	(cks.)	24
Agar-agar (Kobe) (bls.)	Calcium carbide (Skien)	
10	drms. 370, (Göteborg)	
Albumen (Havre) (cs.)	drms. 3,145, (Drontheim)	
5	drms. 690, (Bergen)	
Alcohol, wood (Philadelphia) ... (drms.)	drms. 1,800, (Odda)	
50	drms. 3,910	
Almonds (Catania) bxs.	Camphor, refined (Port Said) ... (cs.)	15
950, bgs. 50, (Malaga)	Canary-seed (Malaga) bgs.	
pkgs. 3,841, (Valencia)	791, (Holland) bgs. 422,	
bgs. 915, bxs. 100, (Faro)	(Andiz) bgs. 350, (Haringen) bls. 161	
serons 225, (Palermo)	Caramel liq. (Rotterdam)	
bgs. 230, (Marseilles)	... (cks.)	35
100, (Bari) 123	Caraway-seed (Holland)	
Ammonia anhyd. (Baltimore) ... (cyl.)	(bgs.)	55
135	Carbon black (U.S.A.)	
Aniline colours (see also Dyes), (Rotterdam) (cks.)	(pgs.)	500
21	Cardamoms (Colonbo) (cs.)	34
Antimony ore (Singapore)		
(bgs.)		
3,243		
Apricot-kernels (Marseilles) ... (bgs.)		
12		
Arrowroot ... (Trinidad) (brls.)		
669		

Casein (La Pallice) (bgs.)	250	Madder (Rotterdam) (cks.)	4
Castor oil (Marseilles) es.		Magnesium chlor. (Rotterdam) ... (cks.)	21
45, brls. 12		Medicines (New York) (cs.)	272
Chemical products, medicines, etc. (Dunkirk)		Mercury (Havre) (cs.)	2
pkgs. 795, (New York)		Milk sugar (Amsterdam) (cs.)	25
pkgs. 132, (Rotterdam)			
brls. 4		Mineral waters (Lisbon)	
Cinnamon (Colombo) (bils.)	50	brls. 8, (Bordeaux) es.	
Citric acid (Marseilles) (cks.)	4	1,399, (Marseilles) es.	
Clover (Zanzibar) (bils.)	2,000	1,434, crts. 875	
Cochineal (Teneriffe) (bgs.)	34	Nut oil (Rotterdam) drms.	
Cocoa butter (Holland) (cs.)	23	95, cks. 15, pkgs. 95,	
Coconut oil (Amsterdam)		(Marseilles) brls. 158	
cs. 130, (Ceylon) pkgs.		Nutmegs (Singapore) es.	
28, crts. 500, pps. 57, pns.		100, (Trinidad) brls. 9	
16, (Singapore) es. 5,000,		Olive oil (Genoa) es. 180,	
(Marseilles) brls. 1,134,		(Leghorn) es. 75, brls.	
cks. 760, es. 12		13, (Malaga) cks. 120,	
Cod-liver oil (Aalesund)		brls. 6, (Messina) es. 13,	
brls. 30, (Bergen) brls.		(Marseilles) cs. 369,	
494		(Seville) brls. 72	
Cream of tartar (Patras)		Opium (Smyrna) (cs.)	4
brls. 28, (Bordeaux) cks.		Orange - peel (Malaga)	
42, (Marseilles) cks. 226		(mats)	5
Dextrin (Boston) (bgs.)	100	Oxalic acid (Rotterdam)	
Drugs (Dieppe) pkgs. 12,		(cks.)	16
(Calais) pkgs. 4, (Boston)		Pepper (Singapore) bgs.	
pkgs. 462, (Havre)		1,856, (Penang) 242,	
cs. 97		(Colombo) 172, (Bang-	
Dyes, colours, etc. (Genoa)		kok) bgs. 906	
(pkgs.)	116	Peptone (New York) (pkgs.)	29
"Emulsion" (Boston)		Perfumery (Rotterdam)	
(pkgs.)	5,186	pkgs. 7, (Havre) pkgs.	
Essential oils (Catania)		11	
½ cs. 15, ½ cs. 4, (Malaga)		Phosphorus (Montreal)	250
drms. 5		(pkgs.)	
Ether, etc. (Amsterdam)		Pimento (Jamaica) bgs.	
(cs.)	11	700, (Bordeaux) 20	
Eucalyptus oil (Sydney)		Potash bromide (Mont-	
(cs.)	85	real) ... (brls.)	2
Farina (Holland) (bgs.)	6,326	Potash carb. (Rotterdam)	
Fatty acids (Rotterdam)		pkgs. 50, (Copenhagen)	
(cks.)	15	eks. 18	
Formic acid (Rotterdam)		Potash caustic (Udde-	
pkgs. 24, chys. 30		valla) ... (cs.)	38
Gentian (Bilhao) (bgs.)	118	Potash iodide (Kobe) (cs.)	10
Ginger (Hong Kong) (cs.)	50	Potashes (Montreal) (brls.)	6
Glycerin (Holland)		Pyrogallic acid (Mont-	
(drms.)	25	real) ... (cs.)	4
Glucose (Philadelphia)		Quinine (Amsterdam) (cs.)	19
(pkgs.)	120	Rape-seed (Shanghai)	
Gums unenum. (Amster-		(bgs.)	11,971
dam) es. 25, bgs. 57,		Rape-seed oil (Japan)	
bkts. 3, (Lisbon) pkgs.		(cs.)	7,019
98		Rennet ext. (Copenhagen)	
Gum acacia (Bombay)		eks. 29; tablets, etc. cs.	
(bgs.)	540	31	
Gum copal (Macassar)		Roots, barks, herbs, etc.	
pkgs. 661, (Rotterdam)		(New York) pkgs. 8,	
102, (Amsterdam) 212		(Marseilles) bls. 103,	
Gum damar (Batavia) es.		bgs. 55	
200, (Singapore) bkts.		Rosin (U.S.A.) brls. 1,400,	
50		(Bordeaux) 71	
Gum kauri (Auckland) es.		Sal ammoniac (Rotter-	
180; dust (sks.) 572		dam) ... (cks.)	53
Herbs (Kobe) bls. 50,		Sarsaparilla (Colon) (bls.)	14
(Norfolk, Va.) pkgs. 60,		Sodium benzoate (Rotter-	
(St. Nazaire) bls. 10		dam) ... (cks.)	10
Honey (Jamaica) cks. 52,		Sodium caustic (Philadel-	
(New York) cs. 20		phia) ... (drms.)	80
Indigo (Rotterdam)		Sodium chlorate (Mar-	
(pkgs.)	6	seilles) ... (cks.)	203
Kola (Trinidad) ... (bgs.)	8	Sodium hyposulph. (New	
Lead acetate (Rotterdam)		York) brls. 600, kes. 450	
(pkgs.)	18	Sodium prussiate (Rotter-	
Lemon-juice, conc. (Mess-		dam) ... (cks.)	20
sina) ... (cks.)	38	Soy (Hong Kong) (cks.)	100
Lemon oil (Messina) ½ cs.		Spices (Trinidad) (pkgs.)	105
34, (Palermo) ½ es. 10		Sulphur (Catania) bgs.	
Lime acetate (Montreal)		3,384, brls. 39, eks. 1,360	
(bgs.)	1,879	(brls.)	8
Lime citrate (Trinidad)		Tannic acid (Montreal)	300
(cks.)	8	Tartar (Piræus) ... (bgs.)	
Lime-juice (Jamaica) pns.		Tartaric acid (Genoa) cks.	
10, (Trinidad) pns. 72,		12, brls. 10, (Mar-	
pps. 4, hds. 169, cks. 434,		seilles) brls. 10, cks. 120,	
brls. 19, cs. 12, (New		(Bari) brls. 145	
York) drms. 11, pns. 114		Tonka beans (Para) (cs.)	8
Lime oil (Trinidad) cks.		Wax, bees' (Delagoa Bay)	
19, es. 55, drms. 2		bgs. 14, (Rotterdam) bls.	
Linseed (R. Plate) (cwt.)	40,000	72, (Jamaica) 4, (Lisbon)	
Liquorice-juice (Naples)		bgs. 71, (St. Malo) 9	
cs. 246, (Marseilles) es.		Wax, paraffin (U.S.A.)	
104		(brls.)	580
Liquorice-paste (Smyrna)		Wax, unenum. (Amster-	
(cs.)	283	dam) ... (cs.)	115
Liquorice-root (Smyrna)		Wax, veget. (Kobe) (cs.)	25
(cks.)	17	Wine-lees (Bordeaux)	
Lithopone (Rotterdam)		(bgs.)	65
(cks.)	200	Wood oil (Hankow) (drms.)	60
		Zinc oxide (Rotterdam)	
		cks. 445, (U.S.A.) brls.	
		1,767	



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Chemical-manufacturers and British Trade-marks.

SIR,—After the war of cannon comes the war of commerce. Nothing can be more certain than that. Whatever terms the victorious Allies may impose upon Germany on the conclusion of the greatest war in history, they will not, and cannot, prevent the attempt on the part of Germans to reconstruct their battered business machinery when peace is once declared. That Germany's business machinery will have been badly shattered by the war no one can doubt, but it must be remembered that its repair will be pushed forward with feverish activity, and that if, as we hope and believe, the Teuton's military ambitions are curbed, and his expenditure on armaments enormously reduced for a generation, as a result of the war, that very process will tend to set free all the more energy for the exploitation of commerce.

Our manufacturers, and particularly chemical-manufacturers, are being urged and almost implored to capture German trade, as though it were a task for which only the will were wanting. The problem is, however, by no means so simple as it appears. Yet unless wholesale firms in this country are to degenerate into mere bottlers and patient salesmen of German-made chemicals, something on a large scale must be attempted now or never. For the menace of the German chemical-industry is a very real thing. The unpopularity of German products in British territories will merely cause them to adopt a different nomenclature for their wares. Assuming that the same general conditions of import and export will prevail for this country as at present, how is the British drug-trade to obtain to the full the advantage of the changed conditions due to the war? My firm belief is that an enormous addition can be made to the volume of British business in drugs and chemicals, but only if adequate steps are taken by the Government and the trade to secure that result. Two things are necessary:

(1) A method of distinguishing between British and foreign products, such as will be apparent to the ordinary buyer.

(2) Protection in all markets against fraudulent misuse of the British name and exploitation of British prestige by foreign concerns.

The war has produced throughout the civilised world a nausea against "Kruppism," by which we now mean subterranean and unscrupulous ways of getting business. It has produced also a distrust of "Sheffield" goods made in Germany. What the world wants at the present time, and will want even more earnestly when it has time to think about such matters, is a method of ascertaining the origin and history of a product with far greater certainty than it possesses at present. The device of a mark of origin, such as "Made in England," etc., without any further ratification, has clearly broken down. The first line of defence for British drugs and chemicals should be an authoritative Government guarantee that they are actually made in this country. This must obviously be based upon a much more exact and searching examination of manufacturing processes than exists to-day. For this purpose a very simple Act of Legislature would be alone necessary. The Patent Office should be empowered to issue guarantee labels, just as it now issues trade-marks—the manufacturer would have to satisfy the Comptroller in every case that he was actually making the chemical from raw material. His factory would be liable to inspection, and if the Comptroller were satisfied that the article was so manufactured he would issue the requisite guarantee. The amount of technical work thrown upon a Government Department by such a guarantee need not be unduly great, because the

manufacturers themselves would have to bear the onus of proving the truth of the statements for which they desired Government authority. The anomaly which exists at this moment, by which a purchaser of a drug or chemical does not know in what country it is made, would thus be avoided. Once this point is settled a world movement to popularise and push British drugs and British chemicals would become feasible, and might be carried out without any disastrous leakage of effort and money into non-British channels.

I am, yours faithfully,

E. HERBERT MORRIS.

Insurance Dispensing Matters.

SIR,—Will you permit me to offer "Green 'Un" a little advice? "Invest 6d. in a ready-reckoner."

Yours faithfully,

CARRIE O'PHYLLA. (144/63.)

P.S.—Is he Scotch?

SIR,—I have been somewhat interested in the difficulties of "Green 'Un" and his "petty little multiplications." I am situated in an industrial district and price many thousands of prescriptions in a year, but in making up my accounts I neither empty a cash-register and "gaily spank the keys," nor do I use "mental arithmetic." I am not paid for this advertisement by Messrs. Pears, Ltd., but I buy their annual Encyclopædia, in which can be found an admirable ready-reckoner, thereby saving my brains, and, what is far more valuable, considering I am single-handed, my time. Trusting this hint may save "Green 'Un" much "sawing of time and brain wear." ERNEST G. COOMBE.

The Pharmacy, Landore, S. Wales, October 30.

SIR,—In reply to "Green 'Un," I must say I admire his candour; the spirit is there right enough. And, again, I cannot but appreciate his determination not only to enlighten his colleagues as to his greenness, but also to show them the way, and not the old way. Surely he will not deny me this splendid opportunity of helping him on his way—as he might do worse than purchase a penny ready-reckoner and turn up page 54d., column 71, and the rest is easy. This would be a simple way, but I feel certain it would help him to guard against the evil of the wear and tear of his mental faculties.

Yours truly,

J. T. W. (146/63.)

SIR,—It is most unfortunate that Mr. Glyn-Jones should be so suddenly taken ill as to have to go away at this critical moment. Some member of the House of Commons might like to ask him a question about the Government sanctioning his Chemists' Bill, and then the Government to pay the chemist the sweating wage of one penny fee for dispensing a bottle of medicine. Yours sincerely,

A PANEL CHEMIST. (146/2.)

[Mr. Glyn-Jones was away before the matter arose.—EDITOR C. & D.]

SIR,—As one who very often differs from your "Observations and Reflections" may I congratulate you on "Xrayser's" article in last week's C. & D.? From my point of view it is the best and most encouraging contribution that I have ever read of his. I do hope that at last chemists will unite and secure the omission of the iniquitous discounting clause. How can the Government possibly defend it? As you say, we only ask that we shall be paid for work done, and I take it that even Boots demand that much. I, with many others, do not know why Mr. Glyn-Jones, "the chemists' representative," has not long ago boldly called public attention to this scandal in Parliament. "Xrayser II." says that the threat of a strike would be futile, as if we resign others will be found to do the work. Will others be found who will tamely submit to 25 or even 40 per cent. discounting? If the Government should consider the feasibility of making other arrangements in the event of a revolt of chemists, they know that fair and full payment will have to be made—all we are asking for the very efficient service now being given. I hope "Xrayser II." will go further and urge chemists to combine and insist on the clause being omitted; it is in our hands if we are solid.

Yours faithfully,

North Finchley.

G. F. STARMER.

SIR,—There can be no doubt as to the injustice to chemists of the Commissioners' suggestions regarding stock mixtures. We are not yet sure that Insurance dispensing really pays now, but if it does it is principally due to (1) the minimum 4d., (2) price of waters, and (3) dispensing-fee. The basis of a 20-per-cent. profit is an absurdity to a chemist with his small turnover; therefore any tampering to any great extent with these items would reduce Insurance dispensing to a farce—or a tragedy. But to get right to the root of our troubles our ultimate goal must be not only the abolition of the discounting clause, but of the floating sixpence as well. To my mind the latter is the more im-

portant. It has signally failed in its purpose of encouraging inexpensive prescribing, but it has succeeded in giving the doctors an unintended and wholly unjustifiable interest in the drug account. What interest have we in their payment? The Panel Committees have, as a rule, opposed almost venomously our every effort to better our position, and they have not been above supporting and searching for any little complaint which would tend to discredit us. Why should we submit to this intolerable interference? It is no check on excessive and extravagant prescribing; these can be adequately dealt with by the surcharging clause. The Commissioners now know what the drug-bill should be, and the details should be entirely left to the Pharmaceutical Committees. The lesser objection to the discounting clause is that it is not equitable to the individual. One chemist may have a bill of 200l. and another 800l., and both may dispense the same number of prescriptions. The former has already been heavily discounted by economical prescribing, while the latter could well afford to be discounted if an average bill was 500l. "Xrayser II.'s" suggestion of a general surcharging on the doctors if the 2s. limit is exceeded seems good, but, knowing their unreasonableness as we do, we should probably find ourselves faced with a drug-bill of 1s. per head or less, which would be a crisis almost as bad as the present one.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. HEWITT.

South Tottenham, N.

The New B.P. and the Metric System.

SIR,—*"X. Y. Z."* (C. & D., October 17, p. 61) is asleep; no need to wake him up. He does not know even the A B C of trade troubles, hence his letter is not reliable, and does not give either information or argument. So let him sleep on. My reference to the new B.P. was quite clear, and doubtless the trade is as interested by your weekly B.P. notes as I am. I see that lin. saponis is still "rectified," and will still provide a trap for the unwary. Readers will recollect the infamous soap-liniment case, which cost 2,000l., it was said, and yet the rectified is ignored by the Insurance Drug Tariff, and only the meth. used therein. Well, well! We expect old friends like sweet nitre and blue ointment will still be left to us, although the Tasmanian Government Minister lately directed that "No prosecutions be instituted for sweet nitre without his consent." But then he was a medical man who had strayed into the Government, and he was a much-needed check on the excessive zeal of the Health Department. The percentages of lead and arsenic as impurities will be another rod for our backs. Remember the Potteries case—lead in citric acid—which cost the chemist 30l. or 40l. quite unjustly. Yet a man would have to eat about 6 lb. of citric acid before he got as much lead as is given in lead-and-opium pills every day. We are an incomprehensible people, and we are going to be in a glorious muddle over our B.P. weights and measures. Certainly nobody defends our awful Imperial system, but if we are to have a change let it be done on some easily understandable basis. Even men like Martindale, who lectured on the advisability of metric weights and measures before the West Ham Chemists' Association in 1905, object to the "mil," which, I am thankful to say, is a stranger to me. I have other troubles—heaps of them. I don't want any "mils," nor will the bulk of the trade when they get the new B.P. Why not alter our scales to the metric system of multiples of tens, but keep our own names? Even after twenty years' teaching of the metric system in schools we are no fonder of litres, etc., than before. The rising generation would grasp at once the fact that we were trying to systematise our arithmetic into a simple system, instead of the present needlessly difficult tangle. My idea provides a gradual change, using the old names and weights and coins. This is my idea of weights and measures:

SOLID WEIGHT.

10 grains ...	...	...	= 1 scruple
10 scruples...	...	...	= 1 dram
10 drams ...	...	...	= 1 ounce
10 ounces ...	...	...	= 1 pound
10 pounds ...	...	...	= 1 stone
10 stone ...	...	...	= 1 cwt. (100 lb.)

One grain would be the one-millionth of 1 cwt. (100 lb.). Our 1 cwt. at present is 112 lb. The 12 lb. is an odd lot thrown in, like the "long pull" in the beer-trade, which the Magistrates stamped out of existence in every decent locality years ago. As Martindale said in his lecture, the multiple ten does away with most of our laborious school work.

LIQUID MEASURE.

10 drops ...	= 1 scruple
100 drops ...	= 10 scruples = 1 dram
1,000 drops ...	= 10 drams = 1 ounce
100 new drams ...	= 10 ounces = 1 pint = 160 old drams
100 new ounces ...	= 10 pints = 1 gallon = 160 old ounces

MONEY TABLE.

10 cents	...	...	...	= 1 silver penny
10 pence	...	...	...	= 1 florin (or new shilling)
10 florins (or new shillings)				= 1 pound (sovereign)

We are all agreed that to use the decimal system is the only way to improve our system, but I feel sure that the stumbling-block has been and will be changing to kilos., litres, and so on; whereas if we keep our old names, we remove the chief difficulty.

JAY MACK.

Standard for Baking-powder.

SIR,—I was surprised to note the attitude adopted by you towards the circular which, according to the statement in your issue of October 24, the Southwark Borough Council is issuing to the Metropolitan Borough Councils on this subject. As no protest seems to have been made, I am constrained to write you and place on record my opinion that it is a reasonable thing to expect that a baking-powder should be an active preparation, giving off a due proportion of carbonic anhydride, and that if such powder does not give off an appreciable amount of this gas it is almost useless for its intended purpose, and therefore of little value. In my opinion, further, it is reasonable to expect baking-powder to give off, on warming with water, at least 6 per cent. of carbonic anhydride. If a baking-powder is found to give appreciably less than this amount of gas under proper conditions, no defence can prove "that the value given was as good as a baking-powder which met the Council's standard" (*C. & D., loc. cit.*). I am not in favour, as a general principle, of a standard for all foods, but it seems to me that in some cases a legal standard, adopted by the Local Government Board after thorough inquiry, is the lesser of two evils. There seems, in view of the decisions given in some courts in these cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, to be no other way to obtain justice for the consumer than by setting up a definite standard to which articles of food must conform. No one will dispute your statement that the proportion of starchy matter in baking-powders is variable, or that such variation is legitimate; but this is consistent with each and every baking-powder, properly made up, being of the nature, substance, and quality demanded—that is to say, an active preparation which will give off a due proportion of gas, and which will act as intended in the making of cakes, etc. It passes my comprehension how anyone can say that baking-powder giving off only small amounts of carbonic-acid gas (such as the 2.4 per cent. in the Southwark case) is of the nature, substance, and quality demanded; but granting that a baking-powder is intended to provide a gas for "raising" purposes, and knowing as we do that the best formulas for making baking-powder will yield a product giving at least 8 per cent. of available carbonic anhydride, it is difficult to understand why any objection should be raised to what is, after all, an extremely lenient standard for this commodity. There is no difficulty in keeping baking-powder up to a proper standard of efficiency if good dry storage is provided.

Yours faithfully,

Hull, November 2.

ARNOLD R. TANKARD.

[We still agree with the magisterial view.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

G. W. (119/57).—DOG-BISCUITS.—These are made by mixing 1 part of meat with 3 or more parts of flour and baking into biscuits. The meat used is that obtained from boiling down animals or the residue in the preparation of meat extract, while the flour may be any farinaceous material. One variety of biscuit is made of meal with 5 per cent. each of dried blood and ground bone.

B. & Co. (120/4).—ANTI-FERMENT FOR CIDER.—Sodium salicylate is sold for this purpose. It is employed in the proportion of half a teaspoonful to each gallon of cider. Sometimes the sodium salicylate is mixed with sugar or saccharin.

M.P.S. (139/5).—There is no objection to the use of formaldehyde for the TREATMENT OF NITS, but we are not aware

that it is of the slightest good. In so-called acute cases the best thing is to wash the head at night with paraffin oil, benzolene, or any other fat-solvent. Wrap a towel round the head, and next morning wash with soap and hot water. Care should be taken not to do the washing with fat solvent near a naked light or fire. The method is adopted in institutions for children.

A. M. (127/4).—The MAGIC STAIN-REMOVER is curd soap mixed with sufficient water to reduce it to a soft condition. This is done by heating the soap shavings with water, the exact proportions of which vary according to the soap. The addition of a small proportion of ox-gall is an improvement.

P. H. G. (116/4) and *Kieselguhr* (123/72) send samples of POLISHING OR METAL PASTE which they have been asked to match. Both explain that the paste from which the samples have been taken has hitherto been imported in bulk from Germany, and our subscribers are asked to assist in arriving at the composition. The base of these powders is kieselguhr, of which there are many grades, some of them better suited for the purpose in view than others. One sees in German price-lists the special powders referred to as "putz pomade pulver." The powder is made into a paste by long-continued grinding in a mill with a mixture of Japan wax and olein, and generally a small proportion of mirbane oil. The general formula is as follows:

Japan wax	...	...	...	100 parts
Raw oleic acid	...	...	...	550 parts
Melt together and mix with—				
Kieselguhr	...	...	...	350 parts
Mirbane oil	...	...	...	3 parts

The two samples received are not artificially coloured, but depend on the original tint of the kieselguhr—the whiter variety is the more expensive. Frequently, to hide the inferior colour of the base, some ferric oxide or red bole is added, the colouring being intimately mixed with the base before grinding with the excipient. More elaborate bases are prepared by mixing whiting, brickdust, white bole or kaolin, and tripoli with the kieselguhr, and sometimes the last-named ingredient is replaced by whiting. Whichever basis is used, care has to be taken that, while it is sufficiently hard to act as an abrasive, there must be no gritty particles present. Elutriation is employed to separate the heavy particles. Some recipes order oxalic acid as an ingredient, but it is doubtful whether the acid can be advantageously employed in an oleaceous basis. We have also seen tin oxide and zinc oxide mentioned as ingredients, but these cannot be used in commercial articles owing to the cost. Tallow, sometimes suggested as a stiffener of the oleic acid, is not so good as Japan wax.

A. W. (122/34).—THE BEANS you send are a variety of haricot beans, but we do not know of any means by which they can be identified.

R. P. (110/4).—QUININE PESSARIES contain from 3 to 5 grains of quinine hydrochloride.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Nov. 15, 1864.

A Review of the British Pharmacopœia.

EXTRACTS.

Great and important alterations have been made in the processes for manufacturing these valuable medicinal agents. Thus, in the preparation of such as are obtained from the expressed juices of green herbs, and technically termed "Green Extracts," the old process of evaporating the expressed juices unstrained has been greatly improved upon, and the result is a product of very superior quality. The introduction of formulæ for "Liquid Extracts" we regard with much satisfaction, and only regret that their number should be so small; as there can be no doubt that they will come into very general use, and prove most valuable acquisitions to the medical profession, at the same time affording great facilities to dispensers. One representative of this class of preparations found a place in the last edition of the London Pharmacopœia, and is retained in the Ph. Britt.—namely, "Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum," now termed "Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum." Five new ones have been added. A kind of double process of maceration and percolation has been given for extracting the virtues of certain drugs, and some modifications of old formulæ occur, which will be alluded to under their respective heads.

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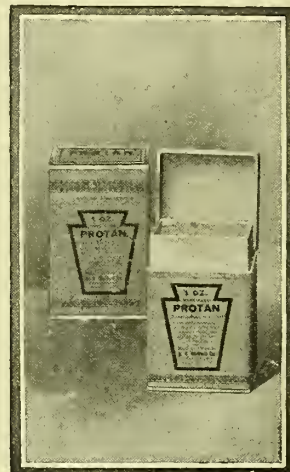
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This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali.
58 Degrees.

A dry, white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals Caustic Soda.

Manufactured from pure Carbonate of Soda, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Bleaching Powder. Carbonate of Ammonia (Lump and Powder).

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

HUBBUCK'S PURE OXIDE OF ZINC.

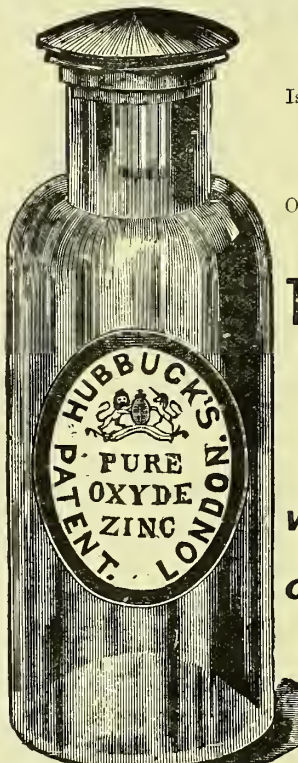
Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists
in Boxes of 7 lbs. and 14 lbs. stamped by
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Taylor, James.
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(Lim.)
Wright, Layman & Um-
ney (Lim.)
Wyleys (Lim.)

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Carter, Carter & Kilham,
Boston.
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Orleans.
Langley & Michaels, San
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York.

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Of Pure Oxide; in fact the impurities are
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(Amyl-thio-trimethylamine),

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The following is taken from the report of a leading West-end chest specialist:—

"All the above cases (8) are proved cases, i.e. the Bacillus of Tuberculosis has been discovered in them—they were also extensively affected—both sides, and in the majority all five lobes. With treatment on ordinary lines one would not expect much benefit in these cases, specially when one considers that the home conditions are, with few exceptions, bad, and that they are not able to obtain a regular supply of good nourishing food. However, all the cases have shown some improvement, which in some is more marked than others, and although it is early to claim them as permanent cures, I have not the slightest doubt that with perseverance in the treatment they will become so. In my opinion we have in Pneumosan a very powerful ally in our struggle against tuberculosis."

The Birmingham General Dispensary, Tuberculosis Department, writes:—

"We are using Pneumosan in a very large number of cases, and the results continue to give satisfaction."

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In PEACE or WAR

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BECAUSE—

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2. They are most palatable.
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4. They are tastefully packed.
5. They are well advertised.
6. They give satisfaction to the consumer and good profit to the retailer.

The title "**Five Barks Jubes**" is our registered trade mark, and we shall be glad if our friends will kindly report to us any infringement.

4 lb. (enamelled boxes) 9d. lb. net.

7 lb. tins, 8½d. lb. net.

3½d. boxes (4 oz.), 2/6 dozen.



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Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this Paper on Terms as below.

- A** cetanillide, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.; powder, 1 d. lb. extra.
- *Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- * " Scilla, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
- *Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.
- *Acid. Acet. Glacial, 99%, Carboys, 160 lbs. @ 5/6; 12 6-lb. bots. @ 9d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- " Acetyl-Salicyl., 56 lbs. @ 6/6; 7 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
- " Benz. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
- " Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; levigd. 3/- cwt. or 1 d. lb. extra.
- " Carbol. Xts., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 1/0 1/2 lb.; 10 lb. Tins @ 10/10 each; 36 1-lb. Bots. @ 1/2 1/2 lb.; Single Bots. @ 1/4 lb.
- " Detached Cryst. 10 lb. Tins @ 11/6 each; 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.; Crude Black, 45 gall. casks @ 1/- gall.; 5 gall. drums @ 1/4 gall.; 1 gall. tins @ 1/6 each.
- " Citric Cryst., B.P., 85, 7 lbs. in Bags @ 3/1 lb.; powder 1 d. lb. extra.
- " Diethylbarbituric, 1 oz. @ 2/- oz.
- " Gallic pur., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
- *Hydrobrom., Dil. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- *Hydrochlor. Coml., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 18/6 each; 20 case lots @ 17/6 each.
- *Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.; 36 1-oz. Vials @ 3/9 doz.
- *Oxalic Cryst., 1 cwt. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- *Phosph. Dil., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4 1/2 d. lb.
- " Salicyl. pulv. 7 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.
- " Sulphur, Coml., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 18/6 each; 20 cases @ 17/6 each.
- " Sulph. Aromat. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.
- " Tannic B.P., 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.
- " Tart. cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1835, 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; parv. 1 d. lb. extra.
- Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Adeps Lanae, B.P., Anhydrous, 7 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; Hydrous, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
- *Ergo. Eris Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Aloes Barb., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 84/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Aloes, Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- Aloin, B.P., 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
- Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
- Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 3/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.
- Ammon. Carb., lump, 3 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5 1/2 d. lb.; powder, 1 d. lb. extra.
- Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.
- Amyl Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 13/9 cwt.; 2 1/2 cwt. @ 15/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.
- Aniseed, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 68/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- Antim. Crocus Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 42/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5 1/2 d. lb.
- Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 30/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 34/- cwt.
- Antim. Tart pulv 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Apiol, 1 lb. @ 34/- lb.
- *Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.
- " Anisi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
- " Aurant. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
- " Aurant. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " Cinnamon Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
- " Lauracerasi, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " Menth. Pip. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " Rosae Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " Rosae Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
- " Samb. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- Araroba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4 6 lb.
- Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/9 1/2 oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/11 oz.
- Argent. Nit., Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/8 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/9 oz.
- Arsenic, Alb. Pulv., 2 cwt. @ 17/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
- Atropina Sulph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 43/6 oz.
- Auri. Chlor., 6 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 18/3 doz.; 1 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 19/6 doz.
- B** als. Copalbae, pure, 44 lbs. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/4 lb.
- " Peruv., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.
- " Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- " Tolut. B.P., 50 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.
- Benzo-Naphthol, 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
- Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 28 lbs. @ 11/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11/3 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 11/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/6 lb.; subnit. 1/- lb. less.
- Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.
- Borax, 1 cwt. @ 20/-; powder 1/- extra.
- Butyl-Chloral Hydras, P.B., 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.
- C** affeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.
- Caffeinae Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 13/6 lb.
- Calamina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
- Calamine, B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Calci Carb. Pracip., 5 cwt. @ 13/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 21/- cwt.
- " Hydras., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- " Hypophosph. Pur., P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.
- " Iodid., 1 lb. @ 20/6 lb.
- Campbor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb., 1/2 oz. or 1/4 oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
- Crude, good white, about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- Cantharides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; powder 6d. lb. extra.
- Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
- Carbo Animalis or Ligni, powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 14/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
- Cardamoms, 28 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
- Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.
- Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 28 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/9 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.; 1 oz., 1/2 oz. Tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.
- Cerii Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Chloral Hydras Cryst. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 7/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.
- *Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- *Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 2/- lb.
- Cocaine Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 7/6 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 8/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 9/- oz.
- Codeina, 1 oz. @ 18/- oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 15/6 oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 16/6 oz.
- Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 11 1/2 d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/2 d. lb.
- Conf. Sennae, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9 1/2 d. lb.
- Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.
- " Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- " Ulmi Fulva, Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Cream of Tartar, 98% powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
- Creasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
- Creta c. Camph., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- " Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/3 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1 1/2 d. lb.
- Creta Preparata, 7 lbs. in box, 9d. each.
- Cubeba, English ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
- *Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- " Cinchonae (Rubrae) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
- " Senegae Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
- E** mp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 3/8; Ballad. B.P.C., Green @ 16/6; Cerat. Saponis @ 7/6; Pisis Co. @ 7/6; Plumbi @ 6/-; Resinae @ 4/6; Roborans @ 6/-; Saponis, B.P. @ 6/-
- " Pisis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.
- " Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.
- " Resinae, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.
- " Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 8 1/2 d. lb.
- Emulsio Ol. Morrhuae, 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Eserine Sulph. in 15-grain tubes, 5/9 each.
- Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 18/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 19/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
- Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 6/- lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
- *Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 10/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.
- *Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.
- *Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
- " Rasperry, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
- " Vanilla Beans, 5 lb. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.
- *Ext. Belladonnae Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/3 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.
- Ext. Cannab. Ind. Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.
- Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/0 1/2 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- *Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.; Solid, P.B., 4 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 28/6 lb.
- Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 8/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/- lb.
- Ext. Gent., P.B., solid, 1 cwt. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- *Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 1/2 lb.
- *Ext. Hamamelis Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
- Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/5 lb.
- *Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.
- Ext. Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5 1/2 d. lb.
- *Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.
- Ext. Opii Solid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 47/6 lb.
- *Ext. Opii Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.
- Ext. Quassiae, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.
- Ext. Sarsae Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
- F** erri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
- Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
- Ferri et Quininae Cit. P.B., 100 ozs. @ 7 1/2 d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 8d. oz.
- Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
- Ferrum Redact., 80%, 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- Flor. Anth. Exot., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- Fol. Buchu, oval, good green, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
- Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 10 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; pulv., 4/6 lb.
- Fol. Sennae Alex. parv., 23 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 8 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

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Boxes of
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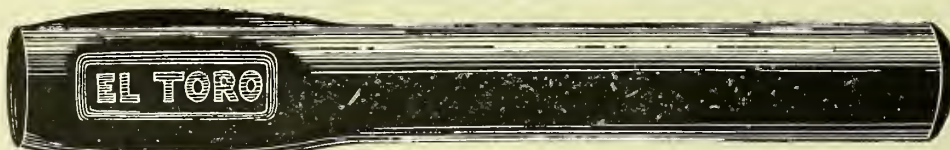
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36 Capsules
14/-
per doz.

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Extracting
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GUARANTEED PURE REFINED EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

BRIGHT, SOLUBLE.

In sticks of 8 and 5 to lb., or according to buyer's convenience. Sticks with buyer's own mark or name if desired; packed in cases of 1 cwt.

Glycyrrhizinate Amon. 70/72-80/82.

LIQUORICE ROOTS in Bundles.

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The new PURE LIQUORICE Juice.

APOLLO

Made by the largest Liquorice Manufacturers in the World. Is the concentrated extract of the richest root. Contains no added substance whatever. It is very soluble, smooth to the tongue, and entirely free from grit. It is made where the root grows, under supervision of English staff. Is not a sweetmeat but a high-class Pharmaceutical article.

"APOLLO" IS VERY HIGH IN GLYCYRRHIZIN.

EXTRACT OF MALT

PLAIN, OR WITH
COD LIVER OIL

IN ALL KINDS
OF PACKAGES



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IF WANTED



GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

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James Calder & Co., Ltd. BO'NESS DISTILLERY
BO'NESS, N.B.

PLATYPUS BRAND OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS

It is the **ONLY OIL** on the market upon which **POSITIVE RELIANCE** can be placed for absolute **CONSTANCY OF QUALITY**, and for that reason is well worth the extra price. Globulus Oil cannot be made at the same price as the common Australian Mallee Oil, as it produces less and the leaves are more difficult to obtain, but its medicinal value is much higher, and—**IT CONTAINS NO IRRITANTS.**

PRICES IN BULK.

1 lb.	2/6	per lb.
5 lb.	2/4	"
10 lb.	2/3	"
25 lb.	2/2	"
56 lb.	2/-	"

Packages free.

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3d. Sample, in boxes of one doz. and 6 doz. outer	1/8	2 1/2d.
4d. size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	2/4	3 1/2d.
6d. size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	3/8	5 1/2d.
1/- size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	7/4	11d.

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Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6, per Bottle,

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST & SON, 1187 Chester Road, **MANCHESTER.**
Stretford.

"SECOND FIDDLE" TO GERMANY

THERE is an enormous trade—once Germany's—thrown on the open market, to be picked up by any firm able to step into the breach; but the acquisition of this trade merely because Germany is commercially stagnant and without reference to the quality of the goods supplied would place Britain somewhat in the position of "second fiddle."

SPEAKING for ourselves we have not found it necessary to wait until Germany should be "out of action."

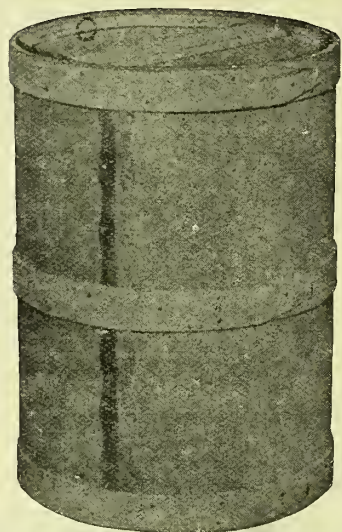
WE HAVE NEVER FEARED GERMAN COMPETITION.

THE Venesta Barrel stands alone, and Germany has never produced anything approaching it.

MANUFACTURERS who have discarded the solid wooden barrel in favour of our more scientific production are unanimous in its praise.

WE shall be very pleased to send you prices and illustrated lists, or one of our representatives will call on you.

OUR address is 1 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., and our 'Phone Number is London Wall 4760. Barrel Dept.



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MANUFACTURER OF

SOLE Manufacturer of the

"LES THERMOMETRES
LES PLUS PRIMES
DU MONDE ENTIER."

Recent Exhibitions :

15 GOLD MEDALS
16 GRANDS PRIX

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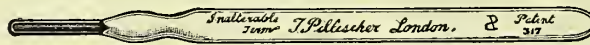
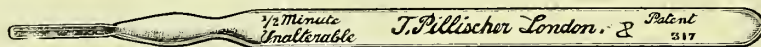
88 New Bond Street,
London, W.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

**Celebrated
"Inalterable"
Maximum Clinical
Thermometer.**

DEPOTS :

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PORTUGAL,
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URUGUAY,
ARGENTINA,
CHILI,
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BRANCHES :

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MARK.

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EVERY SOLDIER A
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"S S" Field Service BODY BELT.

With Safety Money Pockets.

A great improvement on knitted belts.

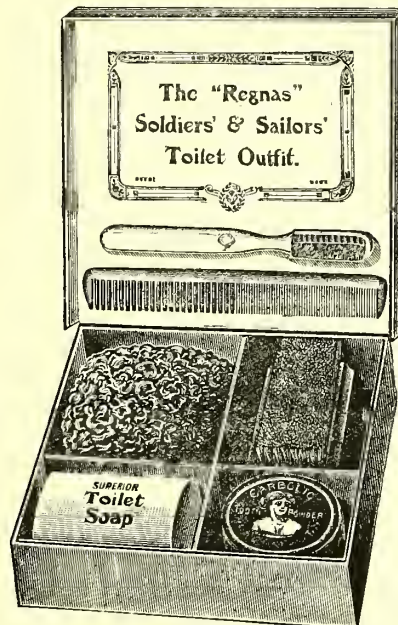
Made of natural grey flannel.

(Window Slip with $\frac{1}{2}$ -doz. orders)

PER **19/-** Doz.

Appeal to all
interested in
H.M. The Queen's Fund
and
Our Wounded Defenders

USEFUL GIFT FOR WOUNDED
IN HOSPITALS OR HOMES



The "REGNAS" Soldiers' and Sailors' TOILET OUTFIT

Contains **Tooth Brush, Comb, Nail Brush,
Sponge, Tooth Powder, Toilet Soap.**

Tally printed in Red "Gift from to" and
small priced Showcard (2/6) free.

COMPLETE **20/-** PER DOZ.

NOTE.—The articles sold separately will always
realise a profit.

These help to keep
"Your Returns as Usual."

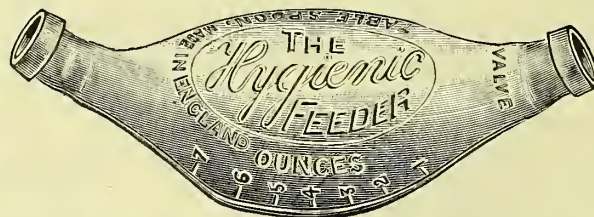
Wholesale from—

Sangers,

258 Euston Road, LONDON.

We solicit inquiries for our best English made Feeders as illustration.

Prices and Sample on application.



We are manufacturers of all descriptions of white flint bottles.

Also dispensing flats and poisons.

HENRY SAMSON,

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Telephone: Dalston 2935.

BOTTLES

YORKSHIRE MAKE



DISPENSING as illustrated, Plain or Graduated.

1½ & 2 oz.	3 & 4 oz.	6 & 8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.
7/9	8/-	9/-	13/-	14/6
16 oz. 20 oz.				
19/6 21/- per gross.				

GREEN PANELLED (three sides)

1/- per gross extra to above prices up to 8 oz., 2/- extra beyond.

GREEN PANELLED HEAVY (for Cough Mixtures)

2½ oz. 8/9; 5 oz. 10/- per gross.

POISON. Oval Ribbed, Pale Green (for Ammonia)

3 & 4 oz.	5 & 8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	30 oz.	per
9/6	10/6	13/6	15/-	19/6	21/6	gross.

VIALS and HEXAGON POISONS at proportionately low prices.

TERMS: NET CASH 7 DAYS. CRATES 1/- EACH.

Carriage paid on 6 gross assorted crates up to 100 miles & 1/- Leeds (small extra charge beyond that distance).

THOMAS SWALES,
24 BUTTS COURT, LEEDS.

MEDICAL DISPENSING BOTTLES.

T. FERRY & SON, Ltd.,
PARK LANE GLASS WORKS,
GATESHEAD - ON - TYNE.

Telegrams: "BOTTLES.GATESHEAD."

Telephone: 70 GATESHEAD.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!!!

GLASS BOTTLES AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

We make Vials, Poisons, all shapes and colours. Special Ammonia Bottles to meet the requirements of the Act. Winchester, plain and stoppered. Mineral Water Bottles. all kinds.

Perfumery Bottles, all shapes and sizes.

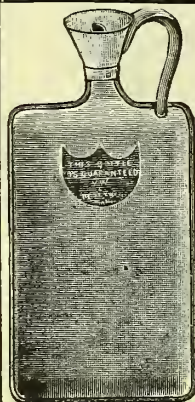
BOTTLE EXPERTS,

any special shape or colour made by our up-to-date Patent Gas Furnaces and Machinery.

Before placing your orders elsewhere ask your Merchant to consult or write to

ORROCKS LTD., Glass Bottle Works, CREEKS MOUTH, BARKING, ESSEX.

Established nearly a Cent.



Vincent Wood's

GOLD MEDAL
BRITISH MADE

HOT-WATER BOTTLES.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Also Special New
LAMB'S-WOOL AND PLUSH COVERS
AND BAGS, LUNG PROTECTORS,
WINTER BODY BELTS, TRUSSES, &c.

SEND FOR LIST, &c.

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Send for New
PRICE LIST.
Now Ready.

The New Rd. Design Fig. 4
and the "ADAPTABLE"
SELL AT SIGHT.
GOOD PROFITS—ORDER NOW.

Sole Manufacturers:

The FULHAM POTTERY &
CHEAVIN FILTER Co., Ltd.,
Fulham, LONDON, S.W.



THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisements), and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or to graph an urgent announcement this may be done.

PROVIDED the MONEY is TELEGRAPHED at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. (Three words count as two.)

BEST RESULTS EVERY WEEK!



That is what advertisers in The Chemist and Druggist Supplement secure. Not indefinite returns from spasmodic and inflated circulation, but regular, steady success—the best possible in the Drug Trade. It gives

THE PUBLICITY IT PAYS TO PAY FOR.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone Number: City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

1.—LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns (present rate) £1,400, plus £80 to £100 from Drug contract; gross profit 45 per cent.; full investigation permitted; further details on application.

2.—SURREY (Suburban).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns £1,420 at good prices; to effect a speedy transfer the sum of £800 will be accepted.

3.—LONDON, S.E.—Special opportunity; for immediate Disposal, middle-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns under manager about £700; immediate sale necessary; price £275.

4.—WALHAM GREEN (near).—Ready-money Business; situate in pleasant suburb; well-fitted shop and ample stock; returns average £1,000; net profit £300; the business admits of extension; price £750, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

5.—LONDON, S.W. (Death Vacancy).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; prominent position; returns about £1,300 per annum; profits above the average of Retail trade; commodious shop and premises; price £700; full investigation courted.

6.—HOME COUNTY.—Unopposed Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £620; net profit £200; double-fronted shop; small house; rent £32; held on long lease; price £350.

7.—BANKS OF THE THAMES.—Retail and Dispensing Business; good connection with Medical men; returns £1,200; net profit about £300; price £800, for which good value is offered.

8.—OXON (Good-class Town).—Very old-established Business; situate in leading thoroughfare; returns average £1,036 per annum; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures.

9.—SURREY.—Unopposed Business; price £450 for immediate sale; Dispensing and Family Retail, with appointment; returns £625; net profit £241; good house and garden.

10.—KENT (few miles out).—For immediate Disposal, Family Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing and Optical; returns £771; gross profit £360, and the net £310; price £400.

11.—HOME COUNTY (within easy distance of Town).—Retail and Dispensing Business, chiefly ready-money; returns (present rate) £1,200; modern shop, fully stocked; comfortable residence; price £550.

12.—DEVON (Health Resort).—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns between £750 and £800; net profit £225; large residence; held on lease; price £500.

13.—SUFFOLK (Death Vacancy).—Old-established Business; much neglected; capable of considerable increase; returns average about £900 yearly; roomy premises, with outbuildings; rent £35; valuation of stock and fixtures only required.

14.—MIDLANDS.—General Cash Retail and Agricultural trade; returns about £1,000 per annum; net profit 25 per cent.; good house and large garden, with fruit trees, lawn, and greenhouse; rent £45; price £400.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.
ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BRETT & CO.

Licensed Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telegrams, "Brett Leicester."

Telephone 1934.

F. J. BRETT, M.P.S.,

GIVES PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL VALUATIONS. NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

AGENCY.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell, and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS to the Entire DRUG TRADE.

£530 returns.—LONDON, W.—Light Retail and Dispensing, with a little Photo, for which there is ample scope; well-fitted double-fronted shop; good house in delightfully wooded district; valuation about £350.

£725 returns.—BIRMINGHAM.—General Light Retail; owner having gone to the Front, will accept £175.

£600 to £700 returns.—BIRMINGHAM (20 miles off).—In good position; old-established Family Retail; now under assistant; could easily do £1,000 with personal attention; valuation about £300.

£600 returns.—MIDLANDS.—Increasing; in former hands did £1,000, and would again under owner used to Country Retail; excellent house, large garden; very desirable locality; price £500.

£2,000 returns.—First-class Retail and Dispensing; West; many years in owner's hands, retiring; net profit £620; only applicants enclosing reference will be replied to.

£1,100 returns (nearly).—MIDLANDS.—Thoroughly sound Retail in good market town; net profit is nearly £300; good house; valuation about £600.

Valuations conducted upon the shortest notice at moderate fees.

PARSON C. BAKER

1 MOUNTFIELD ROAD, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY, N.

Tel. No. Finchley 812.

Recommended by—

BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.
MEGGESON & CO., LTD.
BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

All correspondence should be addressed as above:

And at 174 VICTORIA STREET, S.W. Tel. No. Victoria 77.
FEW miles out; North London; vendor retiring; small Business, with Gilbey's Agency; very desirable purchase at or under £300.

VENDOR Retiring.—Old-established prosperous Business; best position, S. Wales manufacturing town; pleasant surroundings; no goodwill; net profit near £400; price about £1,000; part purchase money can remain.

MANY others in Town or Country, Dispensing or Retail, cash or credit, heavy or light. INQUIRY INVITED.

Buyers' Register. Vendors invited to apply for form to fill in with particulars of Business they desire to sell, which is treated with strict confidence.

The examination of Businesses for Sale or Purchase is made on specially low terms. Parson C. Baker has made a speciality of this, and his long experience in every class of business enables him to give valuable advice and assistance in negotiations.

Valuations, Sale, Probate, or Account. Terms moderate.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON

CHEMISTS' VALUERS, TRANSFER AGENTS, AND EXPERT STOCKTAKERS,

45a MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Telegraphic Address: "Tomtom."

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—HOME COUNTY (25 miles out).—Good-class Light Country Retail, in best position of pleasant market town; returns £1,200, increasing; net profit £350; large house and garden; stock and fixtures worth fully £650; price £800, or near offer; will stand fullest investigation.

2.—SURREY.—High-class Business in first-class residential district; now under manager; was doing £1,400, and can be made do £2,000; in excellent position; handsome modern front, and fully stocked; low rent; price £750, or £100 and valuation; personally inspected and recommended.

3.—HAMPSTEAD (near).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business for immediate Disposal, owing to serious illness of owner. Present returns under manager £10 to £12 a week; can easily do £20 in smart hands; splendid main road position; handsome pharmacy, well stocked; price £250 cash; exceptional offer; only requires seeing.

4.—CHESHIRE.—Good-class Dispensing and Light Retail; over 3,500 private scrips yearly; returns £1,000; net profit £300; Assistant kept; good residential locality; nice house, etc.; price £750.

5.—BIRMINGHAM.—Light Family Retail, Prescribing and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,300; clear net profit £400; low rent; lock-up shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; price £650, under valuation.

6.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, with N.H.I.; returns £1,600; net profit about £600; low rent; busy market town; price £900.

7.—KENT (near Town).—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business, increasing; returns over £700; good profits; nice house and garden; main-road position; price £500, or offer; stock and fixtures worth £400 to £450.

8.—NORFOLK.—Old-established Retail and Agricultural Business, in good market town; same hands many years; neglected; returns over £800; net profit about £250; can easily do £1,200; price simply valuation, all over £400 can remain.

9.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with own Proprietaries; net profit £276; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; large house and garden; same hands many years; price, simply valuation; part can remain.

10.—DEVON COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, increasing; returns nearly £800; good profits; large shop, modern fittings and good stock; price £500, little more than valuation.

11.—LONDON, N.W.—Sound middle-class Cash Retail Business; in good position; returns over £1,500; net profit nearly £500; books open to fullest investigation; own property; low rent; price £800.

12.—LONDON, S.W. (8 miles out).—High-class Dispensing and Family Retail; showing steady increase; returns £1,300; net profit £310, after paying assistant and every expense; handsome Pharmacy; fine position; price £1,000.

CHEMISTS v. INCOME TAX.

Owing to the War, the Income Tax for some years to come will be much higher and a good many incomes are likely to be lower; but you will not be able to prove this to the satisfaction of the assessors unless you take stock. Now, more than at any time in the past, chemists should have their stocks taken. Please apply for our pamphlet on stock-taking; our terms are so low that anyone with even a moderate size business can afford to have it done properly.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box number being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

BIRMINGHAM (near).—Old-established Chemist's Business; centre of industrial town; returns under manager £600; valuable lease; with or without Dental Practice; price £300; part could remain. Apply, 35/18, Office of this Paper.

KENT (10 miles from London Bridge).—Well-established, progressive business, showing for the last four years an average 50 per cent. gross profit; to be had at price of stock and fittings (about £600); good prices and mostly cash; present proprietor, owing to domestic trouble, desires to leave the neighbourhood. "Jaborandi" (35/39), Office of this Paper.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Thriving market town; main thoroughfare; established 5 years; growing rapidly; heavily stocked; returns £1,500; net profits over 30 per cent.; good middle-class cash trade; easily worked; rent £40; would grant lease; vendor's own property; to effect a speedy sale would sacrifice for £650 approximate value stock and fixtures. "Lincolnshire" (39/14), Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—£300, or near offer, accepted for sound well-established Business, in main business centre; all ready-money trade; present returns about £15 weekly; excellent opening for Panel work, not touched so far owing to indifferent health; present hands over 20 years; younger man would quickly do £20 a week. 40/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Exceptional opportunity, with no actual opposition; strictest investigation and fullest particulars. Apply, 39/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W..—In working-class neighbourhood of pleasant suburb; small conveniently fitted Shop; doing £9-£10 weekly under unqualified management; could be considerably developed by smart man; splendid opening for N.H.I. Dispensing, cheap Prescribing, and Dentistry; six rooms; low rent; agreement: £150, of which half might remain. Apply, 26/8, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W..—Old-established Business; run on modern lines; splendidly fitted with electric light and gas; well stocked; long lease; open to reasonable offer for immediate purchase. Personal inspection invited after applying to "Seltart" (151/47), Office of this Paper.

SUSSEX.—Unopposed Country Business for Sale; beautiful locality 20 miles from coast; lock-up shop; takings £800; full prices; profits unusual; very low rent; plenty of scope. 131/61, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S, Stationers's, etc.; country town in the South of England; old-established business, showing good profit: £500 only; stock and fittings at valuation. Reply, 281/11, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity; £170 or near offer for quick sale; genuine modern Cash Business in busy London market place; takings £12 weekly under unqualified; big scope for increase; shop nicely fitted, modern window; two other rooms suitable for Clubs and Dentistry; large convenient house; a good modern stock. 37/1, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Bargain.—Excellent scope for increase; owner giving up business; takings 1913 £900; stock and fixtures worth £475; will accept £350 for quick sale (including £95 Insurance balances). Apply, "Lancashire" (36/23), Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL Herbalist, Surgical Appliance Dealer, etc., Bolton; established 25 years and very well known; corner premises, excellently fitted and well stocked; valuable recipes; good living accommodation; household furniture optional. Full particulars from N. Yates, Chartered Accountant, Wood Street, Bolton, or Prompton & Son, Auctioneers, Fold Street, Bolton.

SMALL genuine Business in Western London Suburb; smart, well fitted and stocked shop; low rent; good position, main road; takings about £10 a week; could be doubled by energetic man; personal reasons for selling. "Hall" (39/24), Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the above-mentioned articles.

Full particulars from the Medical Superintendent, Ladywell Sanatorium, Eccles New Road, Pendleton.

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE Set of Chemist's Fittings (mahogany) and Shop-stands (recess label), practically new, for Sale. 145/68, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, nearly new National Cash Till; still in guarantee; perfect; must sell at once. Write, "A. W. T.," 201 Camberwell New Road, Brixton, S.W.

TO LET.

CHEMIST'S; lately closed; good opening for business man; low rent; only English taken; late tenant German. Write landlords, Brien & Co., 38 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.

CORNER Shop and House, 92 Alfreton Road, Nottingham; 20 years Chemist's; large neighbourhood; reduced rent £35; no fixtures. Wagstaff, 6 Gorsey Road, Nottingham.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

BUSINESS wanted, not particular as to kind, or £5 given (if acted upon) for information of suitable place for opening; Midlands preferred, Birmingham or Coventry district. "Genuine" (37/4), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST requires Retail Business on the Coast, with good fresh-water fishing handy; Norfolk preferred, but not essential; net profit not less than £220 per annum; cash ready. Price and full particulars, in confidence, to "Ocellatus" (29/10), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

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RETAIL.

BIRMINGHAM.—Experienced Assistant (25-28), unqualified, B. required at once for good-class Dispensing and Photographic business; outdoors; no Sunday duty. Apply by letter, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, Marshall Bros., Pharmacists, Moseley.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Charles D. Cumher, Dispensing Chemist, Winton, Bournemouth, requires a gentlemanly Junior Assistant. State age, experience, and salary required (indoors), enclose photo (which will be returned), give references, and state when disengaged.

BRIGHTON.—Required, smart Junior or Improver; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser; one accustomed to modern Cash Retail and having some knowledge of Photography preferred; outdoors. Apply, stating age, height, experience, references, and salary required, to "Chemist," 132 Hollingbury Park Avenue, Brighton.

CHESHIRE.—Wanted, an Assistant; reliable, quick Dispenser. 35/28, Office of this Paper.

CLEVEDON.—Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Counter work; indoors. Full particulars of former experience, height, salary required, etc., and photo, to J. H. Shepherd, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Clevedon.

HORSHAM.—Junior or smart Improver as third hand; outdoors; Dispensing, good-class Retail, and Photo. Brassington, 5 West Street, Horsham.

HULL.—Wanted, Junior Assistant (outdoors), used to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Send full particulars, age, reference, and salary required, C. H. Kirtin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 197 Coltman Street, Hull.

IRELAND.—Assistant required; good Counterman and accurate Dispenser; preference given to one able to Extract Teeth and take Impressions. Cole, Chemist, Cavan.

LIVERPOOL.—Assistant, about 25, for good-class City business; no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, to R. & J. Herman, Pharmacists, Aintree.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, an Assistant, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; outdoors; time for study if required. Particulars as to age, salary, experience, and references, "Alpha" (36/4), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E. (Outdoors).—Young smart unqualified Assistant wanted; please state height, age, experience, salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned), and when disengaged; for modern Store business, quick Counter trade; can start immediately; must have good references. Above particulars to Ullett, Chemist, 198 Rye Lane, Peckham.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant, with Counter experience; hours 8.30 to 9 p.m., Saturday 8.30 to 9.30; Sunday duty (every third) 6 to 9 p.m.; outdoors; with knowledge of Photography preferred. Bruce's, Ltd., 308 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

LONDON, W.C.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, at once, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors; personal application preferred. Burden & Co., Pharmacists, 41 Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant, about 30; outdoors. State age, height, salary required, etc., 34/3, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Chas. Mdgley, Ltd., Dispensing Chemists, 4 Exchange Street, Manchester, require a qualified Assistant as Dispenser; also Assistant as Front Counterman; permanent and progressive positions. Apply to Mr. Frank A. Ringer.

NEAR London.—Junior, unqualified, required for high-class business; opportunity for capable young man gaining excellent experience; outdoors; permanency. State age and salary required, 34/400, Office of this Paper.

PRESTON.—Improver required for Mixed business; splendid chance for obtaining very useful experience. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, 34/04, Office of this Paper.

SEVERALS ASYLUM, Colchester.—Wanted, a qualified Dispenser, temporarily, to fill the place of the permanent official, who desires to volunteer for service with the Forces. Apply to the Medical Superintendent.

STOCKPORT.—Wanted at once, Junior (outdoors) for Mixed Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. Particulars as to age, salary, and experience to Hervey Banks, Chemist, 59 Middle Hillgate, Stockport.

WAKEFIELD.—Wanted, Junior Assistant or Improver for General Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing. State full particulars of age, height, reference, and salary required (outdoors), T. C. Whaley, Chemist, 43 Kirkgate, Wakefield.

YORKSHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant wanted at once; energetic and reliable; salary 30s. to 35s. per week (outdoors). Apply, with particulars of previous engagements, age, height, salary required, and photo if possible, 37/2, Office of this Paper.

AN unqualified outdoor Assistant, with good knowledge of Dispensing, Window-dressing, etc.; reasonable hours; no Sunday duty. Please state age, salary required, and when disengaged, Davies, Bridge Pharmacy, Porth, Glam.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with a stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

ASSISTANT, qualified, temporary, for period of war; high-class Dispensing business; indoors; four other assistants kept. Apply, 149/38, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, immediately; time could be arranged for study or lecture; Light Retail; indoors; one only kept; good references essential. State particulars of experience, age, height, salary, if convenient enclose carte (to be returned), or arrange for personal interview, Clarke, Pharmacist, Surbiton Hill, S.W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, about 25, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; indoors; comfortable berth. State age, height, salary, particulars of last two engagements, J. Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

ASSISTANT, qualified, about 24 years of age, for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; sleep away from shop, room provided. Please state full particulars, R. B. Betty, 1 Park Street, Regent's Park, London.

CHEMIST and Dentist, doing all Mechanical work on premises, has vacancy for Assistant. Please state full particulars, age, experience, where obtained, ability in Pharmacy and Dentistry, if any, if married what family, class of business used to, salary required, when disengaged, references, photo, Foster, Ivydale, London Road, Portsmouth.

CHEMISTS; smart, young, qualified men, accustomed to quick Cash trade, required for branches in the North of England. Please state salary required, references, experience, and when disengaged, "Chemist," Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 141, Leeds.

COLE & ELKINGTON, Central Pharmacy, Lee, S.E., require a Junior Assistant (indoors), with good Dispensing experience, for the middle of December.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper wanted; young lady; qualified; Panel Practice; Bookkeeping and private Dispensing; Surgery hours 9.30 to 11.30 and 6 to 9; board in midday, provide own apartments. Address, letters only in first instance, stating age and salary required, reference, Dr. Rhodes, 308 Queen's Road, Battersea Park, London, S.W.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK OCT. 31, 1914
NATURE OF ADVT. REPLIES
QUAL. MAN 28
MANAGER 21
B WANTED 12
QUAL. ASSIST. 11

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

ELDERLY qualified Chemist required, mainly for N.H.I. Dispensing; comfortable and permanent berth. State age, salary required, 34/4, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY qualified Chemist required; easy and permanent berth; short hours. State age, references, salary required, etc., to "Midlands" (37/27), Office of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY—Smart Junior or Improver; outdoors. Full particulars first letter, C. J. Roe, Chemist, Epsom.

JUNIOR, about 20; Light Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to Keir, 86 Everton Road, Liverpool.

JUNIOR (outdoors), with Dispensing experience. State age, height, salary required, and references, and enclose photo, Frank Rye, 119 Poole Road, Bournemouth West.

JUNIOR Assistant or Improver wanted for old-established business; Dispensing and Photography; no Sunday duty; outdoors. Apply, stating necessary particulars, to S. Taylor, 178 Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

JUNIOR Assistant for good-class Pharmacy wanted at once; easy hours; ample time for study. Apply, enclosing photograph, to Downing, Chemist, Launceston.

JUNIOR Assistant required at once in good-class Dispensing business. Thomas Lunn, Barbourne Pharmacy, Worcester.

JUNIOR required in first-class West-End business; must have had good training. Apply, with full particulars, to "J. W." c/o The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 22 Graham Street, City Road, N.

JUNIOR for high-class Dispensing and Optical business. State salary (indoors), references, etc., Saxby, 397 High Street, Cheltenham.

MR. W. ADAMS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Shrewsbury, requires an Assistant for the Dispensing Department, not necessarily qualified. Apply, with full particulars, and stating salary required (indoors), and if possible enclose photograph.

QUALIFIED Assistant; easy hours; good-class Country business; would suit middle-aged married man without family; unfurnished rooms on premises; exceptional opportunity for reliable man wanting permanency. "Salol" (54/13), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required at once; outdoors; not under 25; must be a good Dispenser. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, Charrington, Chemist, Lichfield, Staffs.

QUALIFIED Assistant, about 25; indoors; good-class business; moderate hours. State salary, recent reference, and full particulars to S. T. Milbank, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bishop Stortford.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD., require the services of an Assistant Buyer for the Drug and Perfumery Department; candidates must be qualified and with good Store experience; liberal terms or suitable man; age from 25 to 40. Apply, Record Office.

THE NOTTINGHAM INSURANCE COMMITTEE require the services of a Clerk capable of checking Chemists' Accounts, analysing Prescriptions, etc.; lady with Apothecaries' Hall certificate preferred. Apply, stating experience, etc., to the Clerk, 2 Victoria Street, Nottingham.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted immediately in country market town; Mixed business. Photo and part Wholesale; steady, reliable man, with part knowledge of travelling, will find this permanent situation; short hours and half-holiday. State salary and full particulars to Hogg, Chemist, Ulverston.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted; not under 23 years of age; must be good and reliable Dispenser and Counterman. State age and height, with references and salary expected (outdoors), Henry Tinker, The Heights, Manchester.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, age 24-30, for a business within 20 miles of London; one able to take charge in proprietor's absence. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, age, etc., c/o Box No. 25, c/o Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, unqualified Assistant, about 24 to 30, outdoors, for good-class business; easy hours. H. Lyon, 18 Formosa Street, Warrington Crescent, W.

WANTED, at once, to replace recruits, two Assistants for good-class Dispensing and Family trade. Please send fullest particulars, with age, height, salary required, and photo possible, to Corie & Son, Chemists, Maidstone.

WANTED, smart Junior Assistant; outdoors; Photographie Dispensing. Give details of experience and salary required to Jennings & Co., Hoylake, Cheshire.

WANTED, qualified experienced Manager for period of the war. Give full details, etc., and references to "Chemicus" (31/14), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, with some Dispensing experience, and has served a regular apprenticeship with a Pharmacist. Apply, with full particulars (outdoors), to F. J. Gibson, Pharmacist, Wolverhampton.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant Chemist for Drug Department; accurate Dispenser; abstainer; Welsh-speaking. South Wales experience, with best references. "Chemist," Pont-lottyn, via Cardiff.

WANTED, Junior Assistant for Mixed Retail and Dispensing; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, to Anthony & Co., Chemists, Cardiff.

WANTED, good Junior, with knowledge of Photography preferred; must be energetic and a good Counterman. Photo and full particulars to E. Gerrish, Pharmacist, Bideford, N. Devon.

WANTED, at once, energetic Assistant, age 20-26, for good-class Country Retail; hours 8.30 to 7, Thursdays 1 o'clock, Fridays 8.30, and Saturdays 10 p.m.; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty. Apply, stating age, height, salary (outdoors), experience, and photo if possible, to Harry Shackleton, Rexall Pharmacy, Abergavenny.

WANTED, early as possible, a reliable Assistant; outdoors; unqualified or qualified; hours moderate. Apply, stating if married or single, age, height, references, and photo if possible, to Hedley Price, Chemist, Ashton Gate, Bristol.

WANTED, Junior Assistant or Improver in a Light Retail and Dispensing business; must have some knowledge of Photography and N.H.I. Dispensing. Apply, stating salary (outdoors), and usual particulars, to J. Shaw, 304 London Road, Thornton Heath.

WANTED, an energetic gentlemanly Assistant in good-class Dispensing and Retail in seaside resort; single; tall; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, references, and salary required, and when disengaged, to 35/20, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified man, not over 45, to manage a Mixed country business, including Wines and Spirits, Stationery and Tobacconist, also a little Photography. Apply, with references, and state salary required (both indoors or out), 37/18, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, qualified Assistant for high-class Dispensing business. State usual particulars and salary (outdoors) to 40/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, reliable unqualified Assistant; outdoors; used to Dispensing and good-class Cash trade; London experience not essential. Reply, with full particulars as to age, height, salary required, and references, to Cave, Austin & Co., Ltd., 164 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.

WANTED, immediately, reliable unqualified Assistant, about 23, for N.H.I. Dispensing and Counter; medium-class business; moderate hours; good references essential. Apply, with full particulars, etc., enclose photo, stating salary and when at liberty, to William H. Walker, Chemist, Willenhall, Staffs.

WHOLESALE.

WEST END.—Wanted, qualified man to undertake management of a large Wholesale and Retail Chemist's and Perfumer's business with branches; must be capable business man and able to control a large staff. 150/66, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST required by Wholesale house to take full charge of the Manufacturing Department, including Lozenges and Compressed Tablets. Please give full particulars, stating salary required, etc., 36/35, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Porter; accustomed to Stockkeeping, Packing, and the usual details of a Chemist's Warehouse. Reply, Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd., 80 Gloucester Road, S. Kensington.

FIRST-CLASS Traveller required for West of England; must be accustomed to calling upon Chemists. State age, experience, and salary required, 146/65, Office of this Paper.

PILL Making.—Able man wanted, used to Massing, Cutting, and Coating; permanency if found suitable. Apply by letter in first instance to "Pills," 66 Park Street, Southwark.

REPRESENTATIVE for North of England required by leading house; please give fullest particulars. Reply, 140/650, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, at once, by Manufacturing Chemists, a young Assistant, preferably with Continental University training, for Laboratory (country). Applicants must state fullest particulars as to age, education, experience, salary required, to 31/39, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Makers.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, are requiring additional Employés in both Compressing and Granulating Departments. Apply, stating age, experience, wages required, and when disengaged.

UNQUALIFIED Chemist's Assistant wanted by Provincial Wholesale house to control Travellers' samples, attend to customers calling in, etc. State age, experience, and salary required, 150/10, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in large Midland town, young man, age 18 to 24 years, with knowledge of the trade, for Office and to help in Warehouse; state wage required and experience. Apply, 27/1, Office of this Paper.

WANTED to meet man who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of Cod-liver Oil Emulsion in large quantities. Write, giving particulars of experience, 29/11, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Traveller to Represent in London well-known Soap and Perfumery house; commission on present turnover brings in £300 per annum. Reply to 36/16, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Packer, immediately, for Druggists' Sundries. Apply, 151/51, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every
to words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

[HOME.] RETAIL.

A LIMITED Drug Company will be glad to highly recommend unqualified Manager; age 35; married; would occupy house over shop; all-round experience; good Window-dresser, Counter hand, Dispenser, and Prescriber. Please write to "Manager," 3 Falcon Terrace, Whitby, Yorkshire.

A S Branch Manager, Assistant, or Locum; qualified; married; good experience. "Statim," 144 Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

A S unqualified Manager or Senior; competent Counterman, Dispenser, and expert Window-dresser. "Statim," 28 Bear Road, Brighton.

ASSISTANT; 40; experienced Dispenser and Counterman; active, reliable; Manager experience; unqualified. "Statim," 23 Cemetery Road, Porth, Glam.

ASSISTANT, Manager, or Locum; qualified; disengaged. "Chemicus," 116 Galloway Road, Shepherd's Bush.

ASSISTANT; qualified; experienced; reliable; disengaged after 4 p.m. 36/5, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; Counter and Dispensing; Birmingham district; disengaged. "Assistant," 191 Dudley Road, Birmingham.

BELGIAN Pharmacist, 27, Liège University Diploma, desires situation in English Pharmacy. Address, 151/46, Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; London only; unqualified; single; abstainer; 42; 5 ft. 10 in.; good references; disengaged; salary reasonable. "Hodie," 10 Alfearn Road, Clapton, London.

BRIGHTON District.—Assistant or Manager; 20 years' experience; next month. "Unreg." (35/36), Office of this Paper.

BUXTON.—Junior (19½), abstainer, desires position near Manchester. Pilkington, Chemist, Buxton.

CHEMIST; 39; qualified; Assistant or Branch; experienced Manager; good references. Keats, 63 Manor Park Road, Harlesden, N.W.

CHEMIST (sine Poison Licence); sound experience; 35; single. "Alva," 76 Kimberley Gardens, Harringay, N.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, with full qualifications and experience, is open for engagement in good Pharmacy or Store for Dispensing and Optical work, or as Sight-tester only. Apply, 39/34, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT; reliable references; four or six days weekly. Forster, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.

DENTISTRY, Dispensing, etc.—Qualified Dentist seeks position; served time to Drug trade; South or West. "L. D. S." (36/7), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, lady; disengaged two afternoons and evenings. "E. B.," 7 Carleton Road, Holloway.

DISPENSER; Surgery and Hospital experience, home and abroad; middle-aged; good reference. Wood, 39 Islip Street, Kentish Town, N.W.

EXPERIENCED Locum or help; disengaged 5 days weekly; abstainer; unregistered. "Terms," 19 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

EXPERIENCED young man desires appointment in Hospital Dispensary; assist generally; highest references. "Statim," 37 Moss Street, York.

EXPERIENCED West-End Counter, Dispensing, Photographic; unqualified; 26; disengaged; married. "A. J.," 66 Abingdon Road, High Street, Kensington, W.

EXPERIENCED Counter, Dispensing; unqualified; married; 39. Field, 91 St. John's Road, Wembley, N.W.

EXPERIENCED Manager; 36; permanency, temporary; disengaged; unregistered. "Chemicus," 12 Pentonville, Newport, Mon.

EXPERIENCED, middle-aged, qualified man; Part-time or in any useful capacity; North London or other part; single; wages 25s. per week (outdoors) during war; live at or near premises preferred. "Useful" (35/32), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR (20) for good-class Dispensing business; whole or part time; outdoors; London; disengaged beginning of December. Apply, Harries, Cambrian Place, Haverfordwest.

JUNIOR (21) for good-class business; outdoors; highest reference; Midlands. "F. A.," c/o Mr. Prince, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Longton, Staffs.

JUNIOR; 20; 4½ years' Dispensing and Retail experience; about six hours' work daily. "Student," The Pharmacy, Liss, Hampshire.

JUNIOR; 21; high-class Dispensing, Retail, Photography. 36/18, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 18; 3 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; passed Prelim. "Rhei" (37/9), Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, Hall qualification, good Dispensing experience, Bookkeeper, desires post; Doctor, Institution, or Chemist. 34/15, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Minor) desires Dispensing post. "M. F.," 12 Homefield Road, Wimbledon.

LADY Dispenser (Apothecaries' Hall) seeks re-engagement with Doctor or Chemist; Yorkshire preferred. 31/12, Office of this Paper.

LADY; 22; unqualified; good experience in Counter, Dispensing, and Bookkeeping. 36/2, Office of this Paper.

LADY Junior (Apothecaries' certificate) requires post as Dispenser to Medical man or in Hospital. References on application, 35/26, Office of this Paper.

LADY Pharmacist (Minor) desires post, Doctor or Institution, in or near Liverpool. 35/27, Office of this Paper.

LADY; qualified; Part-time; Woolwich district. "W. R.," 162 Devonshire Road, Forest Hill.

LIVERPOOL or Manchester.—Responsible position desired in good-class Pharmacy; qualified; 28; highest references and first-class experience only. F. Heap, c/o Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds.

LOCUM; qualified; 49; first-class experience and testimonials; disengaged. "Dewey," 3 Helena Avenue, Margate.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; experienced. E. A. Tillman, 3 Ford Park Road, Plymouth.

LOCUM; qualified; days, weeks; abstainer; excellent experience. "X.," 9 King's Cross Road, W.C.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; middle-aged; single; tall and active; good references and experience; provincial town preferred; permanent or temporary. 34/8, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (Major); 44; married; own business 11 years; tall; all-round experience; Photography; shortly disengaged. Walton Porter, 5 Sandwell Street, Walsall, Staffs.

MANAGER; 42; qualified; London; first-class experience. "S.," 28 Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W.

MANAGER: qualified; 36; 5 ft. 10 in.; thoroughly experienced; Photography; married; abstainer; permanency. Parkinson, 2 Pembroke Terrace, Spring Grove, Osterley Park, W.

MANAGER (Drug Store); London; experienced Prescriber, &c.; Hall qualification; 36; married; permanency desired; highest references. "Chemist," 36 Grove Hill Road, Denmark Hill, S.E.

MANAGER or Senior: qualified; young; abstainer; good experience; disengaged. Apply, 36/21, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Assistant: view succession easy terms. 36; married; unqualified; Extractor, Prescriber, Photography; N.H.I. qualification; highest references. "Chemist," 34 Cawdor Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.

MANAGER; qualified; good experience; sound references; disengaged. Eustace, 112 Gordon Road, West Ealing.

MANAGER, with view to succession preferred; London only, West End or City; first-class all-round. 40/18, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLE-AGED; married; fully experienced; unregistered. Address, "H.," 29 Clayton Street, Failsforth.

PART-TIME; mornings, evenings, or whole day; experienced; Hall qualification. "Gentian" (36/6), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; qualified; one or two evenings per week; London. 35/24, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; mornings or half-days, or both; West End only. 40/018, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST: 12 years' excellent experience; disengaged; Devon or Cornwall preferred; good references. Wilson, 43 Canterbury Road, Margate.

QUALIFIED (25), single, Store and West-End experience, desires permanency; reasonable hours. "Rhei," 26 Gayton Road, N.W.

QUALIFIED (24), disengaged, desires outdoor situation in or near London. A. C. Smith, Pershore, Worcestershire.

QUALIFIED; 36; married; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; disengaged. Stewart, 3 Elborough Street, Southfields, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 26; disengaged; West-End experience. "Rhei," 50 Foxley Road, Brixton, S.W.

QUALIFIED; age 27; Dispensing and Photography. G. Williams, M.P.S., 127 Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 28; experienced; permanent or Locum; Lancashire. Gregory, Newton Road, Lowton Lane.

QUALIFIED; 35; London, Provincial, and Colonial experience; disengaged. "R. H.," 113 Mooré Park Road, Waltham Green, S.W.

QUALIFIED; elderly, active; single; exceptional experience; moderate terms; London. 37/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, elderly, Assistant or Manager, tall, active, seeks engagement; permanency. 37/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; tall; 16 years' all-round experience; good references; Branch Managership or Assistant; Store line preferred. "Statin," 18 Myddelton Square, E.C.

S.W.—Youth requires situation learn Dispensing; disengaged. Bell, 118 Catford Hill, Catford.

SALESMAN, Prescriber, good Counterman; punctual, industrious, obliging; Yorks or North preferred; last berth two years. Curtis, Beaconsfield, Bridlington.

UNQUALIFIED; outdoors; middle-aged; experienced, active. "Alpha," 36 Chudleigh Road, Brockley, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED; 31; single; abstainer; 12 years' experience; undeniable references; speaking French fluently; disengaged; salary 30s. "S. F.," 42 Doughty Street, Russell Square, W.C.

UNQUALIFIED; Dispensing, Counter, Extractor, N.I. "Bromide" (35/29), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 21; 5 years' experience; excellent references; disengaged; whole or part time. 35/35, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 25; 5 ft. 10 in.; experienced good-class Dispensing and Counter routine; capable taking charge; also had Wholesale Laboratory experience; state salary; Locum or permanency. 36/39, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; evening work wanted; Dispensing or Surgery Attendant. "A.," 24 College Street, Chelsea.

YOUNG lady seeks situation in Chemist's shop to put up stock and maintain same; three years' experience; moderate salary; good reference. 34/2, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady Dispenser; part or full time; Hall qualification 29/36, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ADVERTISER, tall, good address, 16 years' first-class Retail experience, is open for outdoor engagement. "Lenoil," 76 Kimberley Gardens, Harringay, N.

ADVERTISER, with many years' experience of calling upon Midland Chemists, is now open to Represent Toilet Soaps or similar lines; good opportunity. 36/31, Office of this Paper.

BELGIAN Pharmacist (refugee), 35, speaking English, French, and Dutch, desires situation as Scientific Representative (in this country or abroad) to British Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products. Address, V. Renneboog, 259 Illey Road, Oxford.

CLERK, with some years' experience as Pricer in Wholesale Druggists' Patents and Sundries Warehouse, requires similar position. 31/38, Office of this Paper.

ENGAGEMENT desired, any capacity for which history of successful salesmanship and important general business work would qualify; formerly Retail (Minor) man, but since connected with (Wholesale) quasi-chemicals; temporary post not refused. 36/25, Office of this Paper.

EXPERT Salesman, well in with prompt pay Chemists and Stores, wants new lines for 1915; part expenses and commission. "X. X." (25/39), Office of this Paper.

LADY seeks situation as Invoice Typist; four years in Wholesale Druggist's Warehouse. 31/37, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING or Wholesale by qualified man (41); present situation, semi-Wholesale, 12 years; adequate but reasonable salary expected; active worker, trustworthy. "Anglo-Scot" (35/34), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, residing near Liverpool, to call on Medical Men and Chemists; 10 years' experience; highest references; ground covered, North of England, Scotland and Ireland. "B. Z." (36/34), Office of this Paper.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (lady); age 20; experienced; accustomed to office routine; moderate salary. "D. C.," 183 Camberwell Road, S.E.

TRAVELLER, working South-West of England, wants extra goods to sell; has customers in over 200 towns; holds fidelity guarantee; contribution towards expenses and commission. For further particulars write, 281/21, Office of this Paper.

20 years' London experience, including Wholesale; unqualified; 36; married; seeking permanency; Manufacturing, Stock-keeping, Supervising; highest references. "Progressive," 35 Hopefield Avenue, Kilburn, London.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependence, or elsewhere abroad.

CHEMIST, medallist, Australian and English experience, prepared to accept position in India, Japan, or China if sufficient inducement; total abstainer; age 28; height 5 ft. 10 in. Testimonials can be seen on application to G. V. S. Wills, Westminster College, 402 Clapham Road, S.W.

CHEMIST, 28, single, abstainer, desires position in South Africa or Australia; London experience; first-class testimonials; capable and reliable. Apply, 36/22, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Position of Representative for South Africa for Drug or Sundries house. Several

years' experience of the country and trade. References

C. E. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, or Tozer,

Kemsley & Fisher, Ltd., 84 Fenchurch Street. Com-

munications to "G. E. O.," c/o either of the above.

UNQUALIFIED (25), height 5 ft. 6 in., good experience in Dispensing, Counter work, etc., desires situation abroad; healthy climate; energetic, temperate, quick, accurate. "Energy" (29/24), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MoADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—200 Claudius Ash Ordinary 28s. 6d.; 40 Dental Mfg. (£5 paid), £5 12s.; 139 Camwal Ordinary and 34 Preference, bid wanted; 300 Peck Fern Preference, 21s.

Wanted (subject).—100 Camwal Preference; 200 Idris "A" Preference, 2s. 9d.; 70 Wright Layman Preference, 20s. 6d.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

"PROTEINOGEN."

Milk Proteids with 5% Sodium Glycerophosphates.

Our arrangements for the manufacture and supply of milk proteids with glycerophosphates are complete, and we are now in a position to execute orders at short notice.

We shall supply this preparation under the above registered title, or to the Trade in bulk or tins bearing their names. It is packed in containers for retail at 1/- upwards, and yields a profit of 40% on the turnover, or 80% on the outlay.

In our opinion the present is an opportunity for chemists to avail themselves of some of the advantages of the war and market a preparation of their own—as against those advertised on a large scale, which of necessity must limit the profit to the Trade without giving the public any advantage.

If the matter has any interest for you, and you will kindly communicate with us, further particulars will be sent.

We may mention that one of our Principals is the Inventor and late Proprietor of "VIROL."

S. WILLIAMS & Co., Food Specialists,
Buchanan Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.

JULICH'S Platz Cologne, 20 doz. 2 and 4 oz., 3 doz. each half and pint vickers, also 30 doz. 2 and 4 oz. 4711; offers invited, whole or part. 10/4, Office of this Paper.

TO Advertisers.—Messrs. Hitchman, Kettering, will be pleased to receive and deliver to the various Institutes placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Troops in this town parcels of Blotters, Pencils, or any other useful advertising articles.

ABOUT the Xmas Trade.—Suggest your goods as sensible for "Xmas Presents" by means of gaily coloured "Xmas Present" Tickets and Posters, and secure a rich harvest of increased business. Illustrated list No. 215 in colours, showing over 100 most attractive designs, free for asking. Dudleys, Ticket Specialists, Holloway, London.

FOR Disposal, 112 lb. Salol, 56 lb. Hexamine, 28 lb. Pot. Brom., 28 lb. Pot. Carb. Anhydrous; what offers? 39/23, Office of this Paper.

PRINTING tasty in design, produced under proper and healthy conditions from modern type, at up-to-date prices; Brochures, Packet, Handbill, Business Stationery and General Printing; have you seen samples? a postcard (printed heading) will bring them. Walter Knight, Chemists' Printer, Rushden. Established 1895.

SECOND-HAND Chemist's Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

BEST cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool. E.

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WHAT offers 4 lb. genuine Madras indigo? "Ypres" (31/9), Office of this Paper.

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MENTHOL, 1 lb. 12s., 5 lb. 57s.; tinct. opii, 2 win., 3s. 3d. lb. carriage paid. "Pharmacist," 93 Dewsbury Road, Leeds.

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WANTED, second-hand optical trial case. Isaac, 36 South Parade, Summertown, Oxford.

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SIR CHRISTOPHER NIXON, Dublin, ex-President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, who died on July 19, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 41,087l.

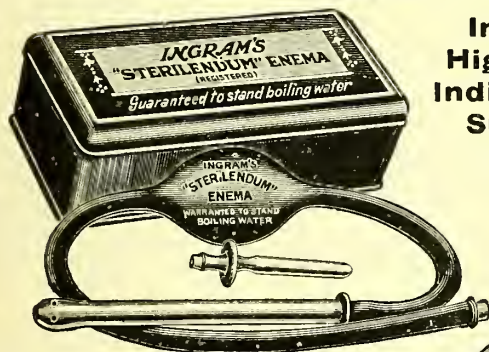
MR. THOMAS CHARLES KIRKMAN, chemist and druggist, 4 Gray Street, Whitby, late of Holbeck, who died on September 24, aged seventy-three, left estate valued at 484l. 13s. 10d. gross.

MR. JOSEPH H. LYTLE, J.P., Carlton House, Malone Road, Belfast, director of the North of Ireland Chemical Co., Ltd., who died on August 27, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 26,575l. 11s. 7d.

MR. EDWARD BOLLANS, 20 Heath Terrace, Leamington, at one time a chemist and afterwards a manufacturing stationer, who died on September 10, aged eighty-three, left estate of the gross value of 2,409l. 4s. 10d., of which 2,326l. 19s. 1d. is net personality.

MR. MOSS MARKS, 129 Fellows Road, London, N.W., a director of the International Sponge Importers, Ltd., who died on September 20, aged sixty-nine, left estate of the gross value of 6,599l. 17s. 2d., of which 5,325l. 11s. 9d. is net personality. Testator left his shares in the International Sponge Importers, Ltd., and the residue of his estate to his sons, Harry and John, and his daughters, Esther (Etta) Troostwyk and Katie Davis.

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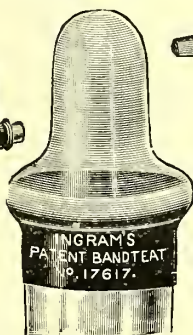


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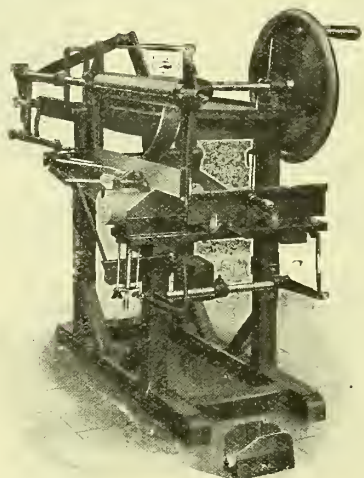
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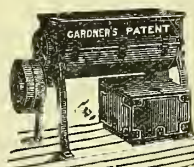
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FOR HAND OR POWER.

From 55/- to £90.

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BEST BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

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8×6	10×6	10×7	10×8	12×6	12×7	12×8	12×10	14×7	14×8	14×10	14×12
2/6	2/9	3/-	3/4	3/1	3/6	3/8	4/2	3/10	4/1	5/-	5/6 each.

WARNE'S EXTRA SUPER QUALITY, Fig. 457, or BURBRIDGE'S PATENT, Fig. 458.

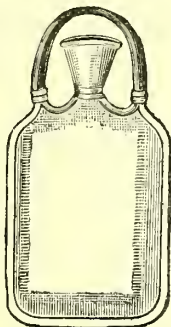
8×6	10×6	10×7	10×8	12×6	12×7	12×8	12×10	14×7	14×8	14×10	14×12	16×10	16×12
3/2	3/11	4/-	4/10	4/-	5/-	5/6	6/1	5/6	6/-	7/-	8/6	7/9	8/9 ea.

William Toogood,

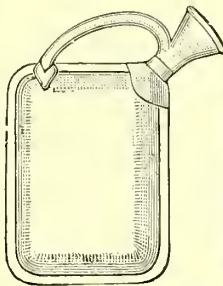
LIMITED,

77 Southwark St.,
LONDON, S.E.

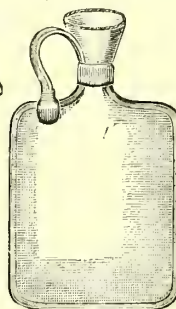
'Phone—HOP 4170
(2 lines).



457



458



1474

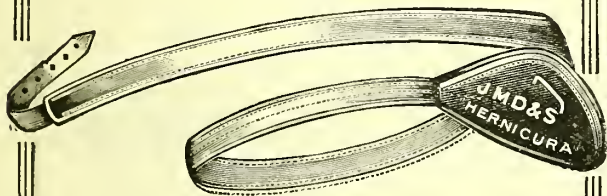
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lots and upwards.*

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customers with trusses, and how
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Try
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easy to fit, possess great adaptability,
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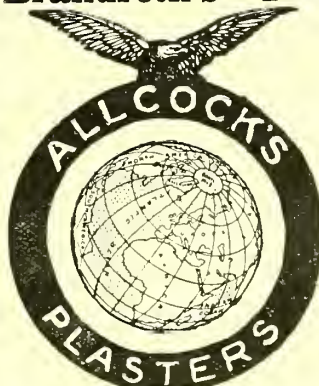
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Three
Rollables.*



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on application.

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By Royal Warrant

To H.M.
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JEYES' FLUID, JEYES' CYLLIN, CYLLIN MEDICAL CAPSULES (Palatinoids),

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It is the rat poison that exterminates rats. Abundant testimonials. Let our "RODINE" Showcards and Window Bills have a prominent position, they help sales, and every sale means to you nearly 100% Profit.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chemist, Dalbeattie, writes: 30/9/14—"I have a good demand for your 'Rodine.'" Mr. MOORHOUSE, Chemist, Barnsley, writes, 30/9/14:—"Your 'Rodine' gives satisfaction." While a customer from Granton, Mr. WILKES, Granton Hotel, writes, 21/9/14:—"Your 'Rodine' is **rare stuff**. The last tin kept my place clear from rats for six months."

Dummy Cartons for Window Show will be sent on request.

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"SERVICE" FOOT POWDER

A preparation composed of Boracic Acid and other Antiseptic ingredients, packed in smartly decorated tins, fitted with dredger tops.

X27 1½ × 2¼ 1/8 per dozen.
X27L 2½ × 3½ 3/- " "

Attractive Showcards supplied.

The Tins can be had empty at 7/- and 12/- per gross respectively.

Plain dredger Tins also supplied for buyers wishing to use their own labels.

1d. line in card dredger, 8/6 per gross.
1d. " " ordinary wrapped package, 6/6 per gross.

SHIRLEY BROS., Ltd.
Whitecross Works, S.E.

By Royal Warrant to
H.M. The King.



By Royal Warrant to
H.M. The King.

Only
ONE
Address.

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CREWE, LTD. (CREWE)
HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP & DOG MEDICINES.

Only
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Address.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.



DAYS' BLACK DRINK

Cures Colic or Gripes in Horses or Cattle, Scour and Weakness in all Young Stock, Blown Cattle and Sheep, Debility, Chills, and Low Condition in all Stock.

Price 1/8 per bottle.

DAYS' HUSKOLEIN.

Almost infallible for Tape Worms in Lambs and other Animals; for Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, &c. A speciality for Worms in Horses and Colts.

6/6 per bottle.

DAYS' "ZOMO-SAL."

For Blood Disorders, Humours, General Weakness, Surfeits, Indigestion, Sterility, &c., in Horses and Beasts. Promotes Growth of Bone. Makes animals "fit" for Show or Sale.

In Canisters at 7/6, 20/-, and 40/-



DAY & SONS' "ORIGINAL" MEDICINE CHESTS

Price £1 4s., £2 4s., £5, and £10 10s. ; Carriage Paid.

Arranged for Horses, Cattle and Sheep; Horses only; or to suit any class of stock.
WHEN ORDERING PLEASE STATE REQUIREMENTS.

The Chest Illustrated is similar to that at £5 and £2 4s.

Great Specialities.

DAYS' RED DRINK

OR COW DRENCH.

For Costiveness, Loss of Cud, Indigestion, Garget, Cold, Fever, Hidebound, &c., in Cattle. Prepares Cows for Calving, Prevents Milk Fever, and cures Bad Cleansing.

12/- per doz. packets.

The Ewe Drench for Ewes, 3/6 per doz.

DAYS' OILS

(THE PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS)

Heal all Wounds in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows and Ewes. For Anointing in difficult Lambing or Calving.

2/6 and 6/- per bottle.

DAYS' WHITE OILS.

A Safe Embrocation for Sprains, Swellings, Windgalls, Sprung Sinews, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Weak Joints, &c.

2/6 and 6/- per bottle.

ONLY GENUINE FROM
DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD.,
CREWE, ENGLAND.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR FOREIGN BUYERS.

WE TENDER THANKS TO
PHARMACEUTICAL PATRIOTS
— FOR THEIR ORDERS FOR —
CHELTENHAM
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The increased demand is taxing bottling resources to the utmost, but additional plant is being installed and every effort being made to execute orders fully.

We still offer the 1/- bottles at 9/- per doz. carr. paid, but orders must be executed in strict rotation.

The CHELTENHAM NATURAL WATER Co.
(Branch of United Chemists Association, Ltd.), *CHELTENHAM.*

Prompt Sales
Increasing Demand
Quick Turnover
Protected Price

You stock "Wincarnis"—our advertising sells it for you. There is an enormous and ever-increasing demand for "Wincarnis" because it is a good article backed up by a powerful advertising campaign. Don't risk losing sales through being out of stock. Glance at your stock now.

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED,
Wincarnis Works, Norwich.



WINGARNIS

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.**CASH WITH ORDER.**

1/1½ size Phosferine	...	10/2½ per dozen net
2/9 " " "	...	25/6 " " "
4/6 " " "	...	40/9½ " " "

5 GROSS LOTS (assorted sizes if required) subject to 1½ per cent. Cash Discount.

10 GROSS LOTS (assorted sizes if required) subject to 2½ per cent. Cash Discount.

PROTECTED PRICE.

The selling price of Phosferine is Protected, it must not be retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices, viz. :—1/1½ size for 1/-, the 2/9 size for 2/6, 4/6 size for 4/-.

Full prices to be obtained when possible.

PHOSFERINE**The Greatest of all Tonics,**

Is a good paying line for Chemists—the Retail price is protected, and, as it contains nothing poisonous, it can be sold without restriction.

Being a highly Concentrated Medicine, its storage occupies very little of the valuable space in a Pharmacy.

It is one of the largest advertised medicines in the kingdom, and sells freely.

It can be recommended with the greatest confidence for all Nerve Pains, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c.

ROYAL COMMANDS.

PHOSFERINE has been supplied by command of

Members of the British Royal Family,

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H.I.M. The Dowager Empress of Russia,

H.M. The Queen of Roumania,

&c., &c.,

[1]

A recommendation that can be claimed for no other Proprietary Medicine.

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.LA BELLE SAUVAGE
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.**CAUTION.**

To Imitators or Dealers in imitations of

PHOSFERINE.**PERPETUAL INJUNCTION**

WITH

DAMAGES AND COSTS,
obtained against **THE VENDOR**
for using the word
PHOSFERQUIN.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Before MR. JUSTICE COZENS-HARDY.

Between ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED,

Proprietors of "Phosferine" (Plaintiffs)
AND

THE VENDOR OF PHOSFERQUIN (Defendant).

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION with damages and costs was granted on the 14th December, 1900, restraining the above Defendant, his servants and agents from in any manner infringing the Plaintiffs' Registered Trade Mark, 6580, and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any medical preparation not prepared by the Plaintiffs under the name of "Phosferine" or under any other name which by colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs, word "Phosferine" or otherwise was calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such preparation is "Phosferine" or is a preparation of the Plaintiffs, and from selling or supplying any such preparation as aforesaid in response to orders for "Phosferine" or for a preparation of the Plaintiffs or from otherwise passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such preparation as aforesaid as or for "Phosferine" or a preparation of the Plaintiffs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of "Phosferine" will be confidentially treated, and should be addressed to the proprietors of "Phosferine,"

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.LA BELLE SAUVAGE,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

Or to Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,
Patent Agents,

Bristol House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

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Telephone—5183 Avenue.

R. LANE-HALL & CO.

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